REGISTERED No. 1—1875

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,221.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, JEDDAH, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,481 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander Templeton, as above from Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 1st July. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The Oriental is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 40 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Vessel with Cargo and Passengers will leave Bombay on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, but Passengers leaving Bombay by the steamer of Saturday, the 26th inst., will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st June, 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. MALACA, 1,945 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander F. M. Burke, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th June at 2 P.M.

June 1875.		July 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	19	Leaves Madras	2
" Carwar	21	" Coconada	4
" Narrakel	24	" Visagapatam	5
" Alleppey	24	" Bimlipatam	5
" Tuticorin	25	" Calingapatam	6
" Colombo	26	" Gopalpore	6
" Galle	27	" False Point	7
" Negapatam	30	Arrives CALCUTTA	9

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. BUSHIRE, 792 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 16th June 1875, at 4 P.M.

June 1875.		July 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	16	Leave BUSREH	5
" Kurrachee	20	" Fao	5
" Muscat	23	" Bushire	7
" Bunder Abbas	25	" Linga	11
" Linga	27	" Bunder Abbas	13
" Bushire	29	" Jask	14
July 1875.		" Gwadur	16
" Fao	1	" Kurrachee	20
Arrive BUSREH	2	Arrive BOMBAY	23

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every WEDNESDAY at 2 P.M.

The S.S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. J Scott, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 12th June 1875, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. BUSHIRE, 792 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 16th June 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

PERSIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st of July, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
ASSYRIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

THE following powerful Steamers will be despatched to LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

	Tons.	H.P.	
EUROPA	2,277	424 Nominal,	about 10th July.
CALEDONIA	2,125	424 "	10th Augt.

These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers and exceptionally good accommodation for Second-class Passengers, and each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The Steamers will receive quick despatch and may be depended on to make good passages.

FARES.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
SUEZ	" 350	" 200

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. Agents.

11th June, 1875.

CHEAP PASSAGES TO LIVERPOOL.

THE First-Class Steamer BLENHEIM will sail on 17th instant.

Apply to

McCULLOCH, BROWNE & Co., Agents.

3rd June 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	June.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gillson	2723	450	18th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	2333	400	25th—Suez, &c.
				July.
AUSTRALIA	J. Murray	3648	600	2nd—Southampton.
KASHGAR	G. J. Babot	2600	450	9th—Suez, &c.
INDUS	N. Stewart	3478	500	16th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	23rd—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3128	600	30th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th June 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 14th June 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. SUNDA, (1,682 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain J. C. Babat, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 11th June 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st May 1875.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
SAILING ABOUT THE 20TH INSTANT.

THE fine Steamer COROMANDEL, 1,979 Tons, John D. Mary, Commander, will be despatched as above.

This Steamer is favorably known in the East India Trade, for which she was specially designed, having her Cabins and Saloon on Upper Deck.

PASSAGE MONEY.......... Rs. 500,

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
OR
MACKINLAY, SIMPSON & Co.

Bombay, 1st June 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF BOILER AND BRASS TUBES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction in H. M.'s Dockyard, Fort, on account of the concerned—

One old Marine Boiler.
A quantity of old Brass Boiler Tubes.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 14th June 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY CLUB.—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BOMBAY CLUB will be held at the Club House, on MONDAY, the 11th July 1875, at 5 P. M.

C. L. WEBER,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 12th June 1875.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give notice that as there was not a QUORUM of MEMBERS present at the MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION convened for TO-DAY, the Chairman has ADJOURNED the MEETING to TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 P.M., when the business already advertised will be proceeded with.

By Order of the Chairman J. A. Forbes, Esq.,

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Secretary Town Council and Clerk Municipal Corporation.

Bombay, 12th June 1875.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 794 of 1873.

MUNCHERSHAW MERWANJEE DHONDY, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Nanabhoy Framjee Lane, within the Fort of Bombay. Plaintiff.

vs.

DORABJEE FRAMJEE DHONDY, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Tod Street, within the Fort of Bombay, and DADABHOY NUSSERWANJEE DHONDY, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Nanabhoy Framjee Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, Executors of the last Will and Testament of HAMABAI, widow of the late Hormusjee Ruttonjee Banajee, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant..........Defendants.

Pursuant to an order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the twenty-second day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy four. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of Hamabai, widow of the late Hormusjee Ruttonjee Banajee, late of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, the Testatrix in the pleadings, in this suit mentioned who died in Bombay on or about the twenty-eighth day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my Office in the Court House within one calendar month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 10th day of June 1875.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

The undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, household Furniture, Merchandise, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

TO SMOKERS.

COCONADA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

ARRIVAL OF A CHOICE CONSIGNMENT FOR THE MONSOON.

PREPARED SPECIALLY OF SELECTED TOBACCO.

LEISURE HOURS.
DOLLY VARDENS.
BABINGTONS.
BURMAHS.
OFFICE.

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

DAWSON'S
NO. 1 AND PRIME.
THOMPSON'S
NO. 1 AND PRIME.
PRINCIPES AND REGALIAS.

DINDIGUL HAVANNAHS,
MR. NEUBERG'S OWN BRAND,
THE INDIAN HAVANNAH *PAR EXCELLENCE.*

In drawing attention to the above, Mr. Neuberg respectfully begs to inform his constituents and the public in general, that he has rarely had a choicer assortment of Cigars and Cheroots than the present, and submits their superiority to the test of trial with confidence.

SAMPLES AND PRICE LISTS, POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECTACLES.

THE Undersigned have on hand a very fine SELECTION of these valuable INSTRUMENTS, as well as

EYE GLASSES,
COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS, &c.,

and invite inspection from all requiring *aids to the sight.* Consisting of

Clear Spectacles of Brazilian Pebble.
Neutral Tinted or Darkened Spectacles.
Double Eye Glasses of Pebble.
Single Eye Glasses of Pebble.

These are assorted for the various degrees of long and short sight, ensuring the exact power required.

The Spectacles are set in Frames of *Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, and Gilt Sterling Silver.* The Double Eye Glasses in Gold, Nickel-plated Steel and Tortoise-shell, and the Single Eye Glasses are unmounted, being simply pierced for a Cord.

THE COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS,
CONSIST OF

Railway Spectacles, being Tinted Glasses set in Gauze Sides and Steel Frames.

Horse-shoe Spectacles; Tinted Glasses, Horse-shoe Form with Sides of same shape, in Steel Frames.

Spoon-shape Spectacles; Tinted *Goggles* in Steel Frames.

Plain Tinted Goggles in Gauze and Elastic Cords.

THE FULLEST INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MAZAGON COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 33, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 21st day of June 1875, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following SPECIAL RESOLUTION which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company held on SATURDAY, the 5th day of June 1875:—

"That Nursey Kessowjee, Esq., be and he is hereby APPOINTED AGENT of the Company in place of Messrs. Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy & Co., the present Agents of the Company, who have in pursuance of the power conferred by Clause IV. of the Memorandum of Association of the Company, alienated and assigned to him their appointment and the Commission and emoluments derived therefrom, or attached thereto, and that the said Nursey Kessowjee hold such appointment upon the like terms and conditions as are contained in the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company in favor of the said Firm of Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy & Co., and so that the said Memorandum and Articles of Association be read and construed in all respects as if the name of the said Nursey Kessowjee were inserted therein in the place and stead of Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy, and other the person or persons forming the said Firm of Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy and Co."

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ધરમશી પુંજાભાઈ કું૦.

i. e. DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th June 1875.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 33, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 21st day of June 1875, at 3½ P. M., for the purpose of confirming the following SPECIAL RESOLUTION which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company held on SATURDAY, the 5th day of June 1875.

"That Nursey Kessowjee, Esq., be and he is hereby APPOINTED AGENT of the Company in place of Messrs. Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy & Co., the present Agents of the Company, who have in pursuance of the power conferred by Clause IV. of the Memorandum of Association of the Company, alienated and assigned to him their appointment and the Commission and emoluments derived therefrom, or attached thereto, and that the said Nursey Kessowjee hold such appointment upon the like terms and conditions as are contained in the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company in favour of the said Firm of Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy & Co., and so that the said Memorandum and Articles of Association be read and construed in all respects as if the name of the said Nursey Kessowjee were inserted therein in the place and stead of Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy, and other the person or persons forming the said Firm of Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy and Co."

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ધરમશી પુંજાભાઈ કું૦.

i. e. DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th June 1875.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Malleson's Historical Sketch of the Native States of India	9	8
Kay's Law relating to Shipmasters and Seamen, 2 vols	44	0
Beal's Romantic History of Sakya Buddha	7	8
Plattner on the Blow Pipe	13	4
Sir James Paget's Clinical Lectures	9	8
Warburton's Journey across Western Australia	10	0
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide	2	4
Healey's Law and Practice of Articles of Association of Joint Stock Companies	13	4
Three Feathers; by William Black, 3 vols	20	0
Four Years in Ashantee by the Missionaries Ramseyer and Kuhne	3	12
Mills' Dissertations and Discussions, vols. 4	6	12
Lady Duff Gordon's Last Letters from Egypt	5	12
The Story of a Soul; by Mrs. A. Craven, 2 vols	13	4
Mr. Smith, a Part of his Life	2	4
International Vanities; by F. Marshall	6	12
Secret Societies of all Ages and Countries, 2 vols	13	4
Clodd's Childhood of Religions	3	4
Gordon's Elementary Treatise on Heat	1	4
Jomini's Art of War	5	12
What can She do; by Rev. E. P. Roe	2	4
Mr. Facey Rainford's Hounds, *new edn*	8	12
Supplement to Irving's Annals of our Time	3	0
Quaritch's Catalogue of Books	40	0
Book of Adventure and Peril	2	4
Family Herald, vol 34	3	0
Dobell on Diet and Regimen in Sickness and Health	3	12
Lunn's Philosophy of voice in Speech and Song	1	8
The Unseen Universe, or Physical Speculations on a Future State	6	12
Rae's Land of the North Wind	6	12
Yule's Book of Ser Marco Polo. New Edn., 2 vols	40	0
Wright's Arabic Grammar, vol. 2	7	12
Dominique's Animal Magnetism	4	12
All the Year Round, vol. 13	3	8
Voget's Chemistry of Light and Photography	3	4
Hints on the Evidences of Spiritualism	1	8
Charles Reade's Wandering Heir	6	12
Memoirs of Sir Roderick Murchison, 2 vols	18	12
Sach's Text Book of Botany	20	0
Cairn's Logical Method of Political Economy	4	12
Austrian Map of Central Asia	20	0
Dasent's Tales from the Fjeld	5	4
Gaskoin on Psoriasis or Lepra	3	4
Life of Admiral Sir E. Codrington	4	12
Blackie's Etymological Geography	3	12
Laurie's Sketches of Distinguished Anglo-Indians	3	4
We and our Neighbours; by Mrs. H. B. Stowe	3	12
Sprague's Electricity: its Theory, Sources, and Applications	5	0
Lee's Glimpses of the Supernatural, 2 vols	9	8
Foster's Life of Goldsmith. *New edition*	3	12
Cobden Club Papers on local Taxation	7	2
Annual Register, 1874	11	4
Downing's Elements of Practical Construction, Part I, *with Atlas*	10	0
Beale's Machinery of Life	1	4
Maxwell's Electricity and Magnetism, 2 vols	20	0
Myer's Remains of Lost Empires	10	0
Plunket's Here and There among the Alps	4	4
The Owl and the Pussy Cat—Nonsense Songs illustrated, by Lord Ralph Kerr	13	4
Lane's Arabic Lexicon, pt 5	15	12
Michelet's Modern History	3	0
Handy Volume Bible, 11 vols. in case	20	0
Debrett's House of Commons	4	8
Hook's Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury, vol. 5	8	12
Comte's System of Positive Polity	13	4
Walton on diseases of the Eye, 3rd edition	15	12
Kite's Questions and Answers on Naval Ammunition Instruction	1	0
Downing's Hydraulics, Part 1	3	8
Farrar's Eric. New edition	3	4
Donaldson's Theatre of the Greeks	3	4
Beecher's Lectures to Young Men	1	4
Billing on Cholera	0	12
Churchill on Consumption and the Hypophosphate	13	4
Plain or Ringlets. *New edition*	9	0
Austin's Jurisprudence for Students	7	8
Taylor on the Bankruptcy Act	7	8
Earl Russell's Recollections and Suggestions, 1813-1873	10	0
Gervinus' Shakespeare Commentaries	8	12
Adams' History of Japan, vol 2	13	4
Encyclopedia Brittanica, 9th Edition. vol. 1	18	12
Beautiful Pictures by British Artists	13	1
Telegraphic Journal, volume 2	6	12
Leigh's Science of Modern Cotton Spinning, 2 vols	55	0
Holland's Papers on Science	8	12
Lubbock's British Wild Flowers in relation to Insects	3	0
Owen's Debateable Land. *Second Edition*	4	12
More Punianas	3	12
Douglas's Manual of Telegraphic Construction	9	8
Masson's Edition Milton's Poetical Works, 2 vols	6	0
MacGregor's Cruises of the Rob Roy	4	12
Horton's Diseases of Tropical Climates and their Treatment	7	12
Malcolm; by G. Macdonald, 3 vols	20	0
Proctor's Transit of Venus	5	8
Masson's Life of Chatterton	3	4
Popular Science Review, vol. 13	7	8
Jardine's Elements of Psychology of Cognition	4	12
Pindar's Odes, Translated by Myers	8	4
Fitzgerald's Romance of the English Stage, 2 vols	15	0
Cave Hunting, Researches on Evidence of Caves respecting the Early Inhabitants of Europe	13	4
Jacox's Scripture Proverbs, Illustrated, Annotated, and Applied	6	12
Mitford's Tales of Old Japan	3	12
Naylor on Diseases of the Skin	7	12
Percy's Metallurgy—Fuel, &c., 120 *plates*	18	12
Strange's Sources and Development of Christianity	3	4
Jenning's & Lowe's The Psalms, with Critical Notes	3	12
Inman's Ancient Pagan and Modern Christian Symbolism exposed and explained	4	12
Browning's Aristophanes' Apology	6	12
Zincke's A Walk in the Grisons	3	12
Year Book of Facts, 1875	2	4
Annals of a Fortress; by Violet le Duc	9	8
The Keys of the Creeds	3	4

THACKER, VINING & CO.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When dissolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 3.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—Superior Himalayan KUMAON TEAS in 1 lb. packets, at Re. 1-12 to Rs. 2-4 per lb. Apply D. P. BATHA & Co., 9, Hummum Street, Bombay.

WANTED, a situation as Superintendent, Supervisor, or Clerk of Works. The applicant is thoroughly conversant with the construction of Engineering works, a good practical Mechanic, and well versed in Hindoostanee. Salary no object. Address, B.J., care of Station Master, E.I.R., Jubbulpoor.

NOTICES.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

ELPHINSTONE DOCK, BOMBAY.

TENDERS are invited for the MASONRY, together with the Coffer Dams, Timbering, and Excavations therefor, of a WET DOCK of about twenty-nine acres PROPOSED to be CONSTRUCTED on the site of the present ELPHINSTONE BASIN, Bombay. The works include above six thousand lineal feet of Wharf walls and two single entrances each sixty feet wide. Plans, Conditions of Contract, Specification and Forms of Tender may be seen on application to the Director General of Stores, India Office, Westminster S. W., on and after the 18th day of May 1875. Also at the Office of the Engineer to the Bombay Port Trust, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on and after the 15th day of June 1875. Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Contract No. 1, Elphinstone Dock" are to be lodged with the Secretary to the Bombay Port Trust at Bombay on or before Noon of THURSDAY, the 19th day of August 1875. No pledge is given that the lowest or any Tender will be accepted.

(Sd.) GEORGE HAMILTON,
Under-Secretary of State for India.

India Office, 11th May 1875.

By order of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay.

HENRY MORLAND,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay Port Trust Offices, 10th June 1875.

HAIDRABAD WATER WORKS.—The Undersigned gives notice to the Iron-founders and Representatives of English Firms in Bombay that full particulars of all the PIPING required (about 550 Tons) for the DISTRIBUTION of WATER through THIS CITY and its CANTONMENTS, including DRAWINGS of all the "SPECIALS," &c. and Specifications of the same, with Conditions of Contract for their supply, will be OPEN for INSPECTION at his Office on and after the First of July, proximo, and that Tenders will be received by him up to the arrival of the Mail from Bombay in the 2nd Week of September.

For the convenience of residents in Bombay copies of all the documents referred to above will be deposited for inspection from the date above named, in the Office of Major MEREWETHER, R. E., Executive Engineer, Harbour Defences, Mazagon, Bombay.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept, or give any reason for the rejection of, the lowest or any Tender.

ROBERT BRUNTON,
L. F. & Water Works Engineer.

Water Works Engineer's Office, Haidrabad, Sind, 31st May 1875.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in H. M.'s Dockyard, on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at noon, the Transport Screw Barge NICOL, now lying on the Hydraulic Lift Pontoon at Hog Island. Burthen in Tons 100, Length 90 feet, Breadth 20 feet and Depth 6½ feet, Draft with 60 Tons Cargo 4½ feet, without Cargo 2½ feet. Was built in Bombay in 1865 of Iron with Teak Decks, and fitted with condensing Twin-Screw Engines of 19 Horse Power nominal, collectively with one Tubular Boiler made by Langley of London. She underwent extensive repairs in the year 1871, and had a new Boiler in 1870.

Terms of Sale.—The sale of the Vessel will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by the Resident Transport Officer. A Deposit of 10 per cent to be paid at the time of sale, and the remainder within eight days after the acceptance of the offer by the Resident Transport Officer, otherwise the Deposit will be forfeited and the Vessel re-sold for the benefit of the State.

For List of Stores and further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

GEO. O'B. CAREW,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 5th June 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given, that KEVULRAM BAPOOJEE has CONTRACTED to SELL all that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay, on the Cowasjee Patel Tank Road, or Goldsmith Street, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, containing by admeasurement 281 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Anundebai, Widow of Kansara Bajaba Mucconjee, on or towards the west by a sweepers' passage, on or towards the north by the said Cowasjee Patel Tank Road, or Goldsmith Street, and on or towards the south by a public passage for sweepers, and which said premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 2,213 and 2,214, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 27, and bears the new survey No. 5,185. ALL PERSONS having any CLAIM over the said property either by way of Mortgage, Lien, Lease, Inheritance or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known to the Undersigned at their Office in Apollo Street, No. 16, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.—Dated this 7th day of June 1875.

SHAPOORJEE AND THAKURDASS,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE Co.

CAPITAL £100,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

The Directors have made it their study to adopt the various improvements, and afford all the increased facilities in connection with Life Assurance Policies.

Prospectuses, giving Tables of Rates, last Report and Balance Sheet, and all further information, can be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

Bombay, January 1875.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.

Head Master—Mr. James McDonald, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. McDonald, }

FORT SCHOOL—51, HORNBY ROW.

Head Master—Mr. A. D. Smeaton, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. Smeaton, }

Music Master—Mr. Joseph Schmuck.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
D. MACPHERSON, }

Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton.

Bombay, January, 1874.

WATERPROOFS FOR THE MONSOON.

WHITE INDIA RUBBER COATS	Rs. 13-8	or Rs. 19-8 the Suit.
WHITE INDIA RUBBER LEGGINGS	" 4-8	
WHITE INDIA RUBBER CAPS	" 3 8	
DOUBLE VULCANIZED WHITE RUBBER COATS, extra thick for rough Wear	Rs. 11-0	or Rs. 18-8 the Suit.
DOUBLE VULCANIZED WHITE RUBBER LEGGINGS	" 5-8	
DOUBLE VULCANIZED WHITE RUBBER CAPS	" 3 8	
EXTRA QUALITY DOUBLE PROOFED WHITE RUBBER COATS, recommended for Board-ship Wear	Rs. 20 0	or Rs. 27-8 the Suit.
EXTRA QUALITY DOUBLE PROOFED WHITE RUBBER LEGGINGS	" 5-8	
EXTRA QUALITY DOUBLE PROOFED WHITE RUBBER CAPS	" 3-8	

INVERNESS CAPES.

WHITE INDIA RUBBER CAPES	Rs. 18-0	Rs. 25 Suit
WHITE INDIA RUBBER LEGGINGS	" 5 8	
WHITE INDIA RUBBER CAPS	" 3-8	
EXTRA QUALITY DOUBLE PROOFED WHITE RUBBER CAPES	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 33 Suit.
EXTRA QUALITY DOUBLE PROOFED WHITE RUBBER LEGGINGS	" 5 8	
EXTRA QUALITY DOUBLE PROOFED WHITE RUBBER CAPS	" 3 8	
DRAB FINE TWILLED CAPES, the best article procurable, warranted not to stick	Rs. 30-0	

ANY OF THE ABOVE SOLD SEPARATELY.

AMERICAN LEATHER CLOTH,
OF EXTRA THICKNESS, FOR
SEPOYS' AND GHORAWALLAS' CLOAKS AND PUGREE COVERS.

LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAKS.

TO ENVELOPE THE ENTIRE FIGURE, INVALUABLE TO TRAVELLERS, Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 25.

LADIES' GALOSHES, Rs. 3 per Pair.

GENTLEMEN'S GALOSHES, Rs. 3 per Pair.

GENTLEMEN'S INDIA RUBBER HESSIAN BOOTS, Rs. 12-8 to 17-8.

UMBRELLAS.

COTTON:	ALPACA:	SILK:
Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3-8	Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 7-8.	Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 20.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO 10 RUPEES.

WATSON AND CO.,
8 & 9, CHURCH-GATE STREET, & 22 & 23,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

THE NEW SYSTEM.
CASH vs. CREDIT.

THE great advantage of the above SYSTEM is obvious, the Purchasers receive the full benefit of the ruling Market Prices as it enables the Seller to go to Market with ready-money and buy his Goods at a great advantage, consequently allows him to SELL at a much REDUCED RATE.

A. COOK & CO.,
LONDON HOUSE,
(OPPOSITE JAFFER SULLIMAN'S)
TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS & GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
HAVE ADOPTED THE ABOVE SYSTEM
Their motto being small profits and quick returns.

PRICE LIST.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

DRESS SUITS.

	Rs.	as.
Super-fine Black Ladies' Cloth, Wool Dyed and well-finished	70	0
Frock Coat of same	40	0
Superfine West of England Broad Cloth, Wool, Dyed very light, lined throughout Silk, and finished in the best West-End style	80	0
Dress Trowsers of the best single Kerseymere very light and elastic	22	0
White Vests of the best Diamond and Ribbed Marsala ....each.	5	8
Morning Coats for Visiting, of the New Blue and Black Ribbed or Checked coating and finished in superior style ....from	28	0
Vests to Match	6	8
Frock Coat finished in same style	50	0
A Variety of fancy mixed Coatings, very light in texture ....from	25	0
Vests to Match	5	0

TROWSERS.

	Rs.	as.
A splendid assortment of the newest Goods just opened, consisting of Striped and Checked Angolas, Doeskins, Tweeds, &c, not to be surpassed ....from Rs. 10 to	15	0
Riding Trowsers, a large selection of Cords, Whip Cords and Bliss's Tweeds, a perfect fit guaranteed	16	8
Blue Serge Suits for the coming season, Yarn, Dyed, and warranted Fast Color	25	0

DRILL SUITS.

	Rs.	as.
Best American Drill, very cool	10	0
Trowsers, per ½ dozen	20	0
Russia Duck for Hard Wear, Riding, &c., per pair	4	8

SHIKAR KIT.

	Rs.	as.
The new Shikar Cloth, in a variety of shades, pronounced by Shikaries the most durable article yet produced, per Suit, with padded back	14	0

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

In this department every novelty will be found and our prices will, on comparison, be found cheaper than other firms. Special attention is paid and a comfortable fit guaranteed. A trial is solicited.

	Rs.	as.
White Long Cloth, Cambric fronts, six	20	0
Superfine Long Cloth, best Linen, Military Fronts and Cuffs ....six	26	0
Dress Shirts embroidered fronts, each	6	8
Best French, Cambric, all the newest Patterns Collars attached ....six	26	0
Oxford Cloth, a great variety, Cool and absorbing, the genuine article, six	28	0
Taffa Cloth, a thinner material than the Oxford, very cool ....six	30	0
Best Wove Flannel, in neat and plain colours, thoroughly shrunk, each	7	0
Silk and Wool, a splendid material for the Districts, being cooler than Flannel, and more durable, each	7	8

SLEEPING KIT.

	Rs.	as.
Spun Silk Suit	18	0
Silk and Wool	16	0
Best Wove Flannel	15	0
Striped Cambric	5	0
Oxford Cloth from	5	3

HOSIERY, SCARVES, HATS, TOWELS, &c., a large assortment
TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUX and DECK CHAIRS.
OVERLAND PASSENGERS will find this the cheapest House in Bombay, every article being ready for use.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF
WATERPROOF CLOTHING,
FOR THE MONSOONS, VERY LIGHT AND DURABLE,
PRICE—PER SUIT, Rs. 15.
Mofussil residents can be fitted by sending size of chest over coat.

A. COOK & CO.,
LONDON HOUSE, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

SUPERIOR WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIAN WEAR, WARRANTED NOT TO STICK.

		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Drab Vulcanized Nainsook, the lightest Material made, will resist the severest weather	Coat	10 8	to	13 8
	Entire Suit	13 8	to	25 0
Drab, made of the above Material but rather stouter	Coat	15 0	to	18 0
	Entire Suit	20 0	to	25 0
Drab Vulcanized Nainsook, Inverness Capes, very light	From	16 8	to	19 8
The New Military Regulation Capes, Best quality, all sizes	"	39 0	to	45 0
Light Steel same make as above, specially manufactured for us	"	39 0	to	45 0

WATERPROOF SHEETING.

42 Inches Wide, White, with the Water-proofing between two Cloths	Per Yard	4 8
60 Inches Wide, Drab Fine Twill Sheeting	" "	6 8
Sola Helmets—Covered Water-proof, very light and well-ventilated	Each	10 8

UMBRELLAS.

Best Brown and Green Twilled Silk, with strong Paragon Frames, 8 Ribbs	10 8 to 12 0
Best Brown Twilled Silk, with strong Paragon Frames, 12 Ribbs	15 0 to 18 8
Ladies' Brown and Green Twilled Silk	7 8 to 10 8

LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAKS.

LESS 10 PER CENT. FER PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF ENGLAND.

JUST RECEIVED, Photographs of HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN, with all the Members of the Royal Family, sizes and prices as below:—

Carte de Visite size, *mounted*	Rs.	1 4
Cabinet size, *mounted*	"	3 0
Album size, 9 by 6, *unmounted*	"	5 0
Large photo, 12 by 10, *mounted*, and with neat ornamental border	"	7 8
Ditto *mounted, with plain bevilled passepartant, picture size,* 23 by 15	"	35 0

EACH OF THE ABOVE HAS A KEY TO THE NAMES, EITHER BELOW, OR ON THE BACK.

THACKER, VINING & CO.

S. ROSE & CO.
SUNDRIES FOR OFFICE AND LIBRARY USE.

DESKS and NEW PATTERN WRITING CASES of Wood and Leather, in every variety ......from Rs. 10 to Rs. 120

INDIAN DOUBLE DESPATCH BOX—Strongly manufactured in metal, Japanned in black with broad Gold Lines and Gold raised metal corners, secured with Hobb's Patent Lock.

The Lid contains a compartment, fastened with Lock and Key. The upper Tray is divided for Writing Paper, Envelopes, &c., and contains two Inkstands and a Ruler. The lower Tray is divided into two compartments, and there is space beneath in which to deposit documents, &c.; size 15½ inches by 12 inches by 7½ inches deep. Cash Rs. 45

THE OFFICIAL AND MERCANTILE LETTER AND DOCUMENT READY REFERENCE CASE.

In best quality, extra stout Japanned Tin, with Alphabetical Divisions, and with Mordan's Patent Seven guard Lock.

No. 1 Size, 23 inches by 16 inches wide, by 11 inches deep (Compartments 3¾ inches wide) ....Cash	Rs. 70 0
No. 2 Size, 27½ inches by 19¾ inches wide, by 12¾ inches deep (Compartments 4¼ inches wide) ....Cash	Rs. 100 0

COPYING PRESSES.

The Patent Double-Lever Copying Press, size 8 vo. 4to and foolscap	Rs. 22, Rs. 44, and Rs. 55 0
Blotting Cases—Leather, Morocco and Russia Leather,	Rs. 4 to Rs. 10 0

INDIA OFFICE NEW TABULATED POSTAGE WEIGHER.

SEVEN INDIAN WEIGHTS.
¼ Tola—½ Tola—1 Tola—2 Tolas—4 Tolas—8 Tolas—16 Tolas } 32 0
SIX ENGLISH WEIGHTS.
¼ Ounce—½ Ounce—1 Ounce—2 Ounces 4 Ounces—8 Ounces }

LADY'S NEW PRESENTATION DIAL LETTER BALANCE.

It is made entirely in Ormolu, or Imitation Dead Gold-Work	Rs. 16 0
Postage Scale (small size)	10 0
ELECTRIC CALL-BELL—In neat Bronzed or Gilt Metal	10 0

Ink, Inkstands, &c.

Portable Writing Ink, per packet	0 8
Instantaneous Ink Generators, to be had in four Colours, Black, Red, Blue, and Violet, each	1 0
Magic Inkstand, Black or Violet, each	3 0
Magic Inkstand for Pockets	Rs. 1 8
Inexhaustible Fountain Inkstand, Black or Violet, each	2 0
The New Double-spring Inkstand	3 0
Registered Trefoil Inkstand	6 0
LEAD PENCILS—For Office Use, from 3 as. each	
RULING PENCILS—1-8 per Dozen, or each	0 0
ALUMINIUM PENCIL CASES—From Rs. 2 to	5 0
INK WELL PENS—These Pen are similar in construction to ordinary Pen Nibs, but are fitted with a spoon-like tongue, which takes up and retains a large quantity of ink than usual. Price per Card of 13	1 0
INDIA RUBBER PENS—Very flexible and pleasant to write with, rivalling the Quill in elasticity and freedom. Per Card of 12 nibs and holder	0 6
BOARD CLIPS—A cheap and convenient Clip for Letter and Documents, label and double-spring bronze catch	1 0

Sundries.

Parlour Paste, for Mounting Photographs, Drawing Prints, &c.	1 0
Household Liquid Glue, for repairing Wood, Ivory, Leather, &c.	1 8
India Rubber Gum Brushes in four sizes, Annas 3, 4, 5 and	0 6
250 Labels gummed and ready for use, suitable for labelling Bottles, Books, Shelves, Parcels, &c., per box of 250	0 12
Biscuit Pin-Cushions	0 6
Leather Varnish, for restoring Leather covered articles to their original freshness	1 0
Patent Parcel or Addressing Pen	0 8
Duke of Edinburgh Metalic Note-Books, size 4¾ by 3½ in	3 8
Ivory Handled Penknives	1 8
Ivory Paper Knives	2 0
STANDARD PENRACKS.—Solid and substantial, of well bronzed Metals, with relief pattern in polished brass. Quite an ornament to the writing table	1 8
Ivory Book Markers	0 4
Unbreakable Slate	2 0
Book Slides for Rs. 5 to	10 0

PAPER WEIGHTS.

New Porcelain Paper Weight, each	1 8
Crystal Paper Weight	2 0

Diaries Albums, &c., and all requirement for Office and Library use, sold by S. ROSE & CO.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED BEST WHITE PEBBLES:

Gold Spectacles with Case	Rs. 30	Gold Eyeglasses	Rs 36
Steel Spectacles with Case	" 16	Steel Eyeglasses	" 16

FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELLERY WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Bombay, 4, Hummum Street. C. MARCKS & Co.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,

Dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
L. S."

To the Proprietors of
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key level rescapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee.

Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,
(OF MADRAS,)
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
NEXT TO KEMP & CO.'S,
BOMBAY,

BEG to invite the attention of the PUBLIC to their large STOCK of every description of

FURNITURE,

for Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room, Offices, Ante-room, Camp, Messes and Clubs, Durbar-hall, &c. &c.

CHURCH FURNITURE—Altar Tables, Pulpits, Desks, Fonts, carved Chairs, Arm-chairs, Lecterns, Fauld Stools, Priedieu, Benches, Communion Tables, Railings, Screens, Carpets, Velvets, Fringes, Cushions, &c. &c.

D. & Co. have furnished St. George's Cathedral, Emmanuel Church, Christ's Church, and many others all over India.

An ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing upwards of 300 designs of their Furniture, can be had on application.

BILLIARD TABLES, full size, 12 feet by 6 feet, with Slates, Scroll Legs, India Rubber Cushions, &c., &c., complete, Rs. 900 Cash.

SPARE INDIA RUBBER CUSHIONS, Rs. 90; Billiard Cloth, Rs. 16, Rs. 18, and Rs 20 per yard.

Set of 3 Balls	Rs. 25
Pool Balls 12 "	" 100
Pyramidal 16 "	" 140

BILLIARD CUES, No. 1, Rs. 2-8; Nos. 2 and 3, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 each.

Cue Tips, 8 Annas a Dozen
Chalk, 12 " "

BAGATELLES BOARDS, all sizes, with or without slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350.

CARRIAGE of EVERY DESCRIPTION of the BEST MAKE, combining Elegance of Design, Superior Finish, and lightness of Construction.

BROUGHAMS, with 2 and 4 Seats, for one or a pair of Horses

PILINTHUMS, very light Evening Carriages, 4 Seats, for 1 and 2 Horses.

PALANKEEN COACHES, with Venetians and Glass all round, comfortable for 4 persons, and well suited for Indian Climate.

MAIL PHAETON and WAGGONETTES, for 4 to 8 persons, with Patent Revolving Back Seats.

DOG CARTS, 4 and 2 Wheels, with or without Tops, American and London Patterns.

PONY PARK, VICTORIA and BASKET PHAETONS, very light, for 2 and 4 persons, for 1 or a pair of Ponies or a Horse.

CANOE BAROUCHES, newest pattern, received from London, Paris and Vienna; handsome Carriages for a pair of Horses.

STATE CARRIAGES, with gilt and plated mountings, linen with the richest Silk and Damask.

BREAKS, MAIL COACHES, and other CARRIAGES made to order.

PRESENTATION ARTICLES AND TABLE ORNAMENTS—Flower Vases, Baskets, Trays, Parian Statues, Limoges Porcelain, Bronzes, one and two lights Candelabras richly ornamented, a fine collection of Steel Engravings, Chromolithographs and Photographs, &c., &c., all from the best Houses in London and Paris.

ANAMALLEE, COFFEE, and GOOSEBERRY STICKS, all sizes.

FRENCH POLISH, made by D. & Co., the best in India, can also be had at their Establishment, with directions how to use it.

ICE MACHINE—Works as a pump, gives two, three, and four decanters of Ice in less than 3 minutes. These Apparatuses advantageously compete with those of M. Carré (we quote the report of the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867). They produce cold and ice without fire, pressure, or danger, and will undoubtedly prove very serviceable to Housewives, Hospitals, and others. Can be seen in working order in their Establishment.

GARDEN PUMPS, double action, easy to work by hand; quite a novelty in Bombay, Rs. 12 each.

MADRAS MATTING, very strongly made, for Verandahs, Ante-rooms, Staircases, &c.

D. & Co. have a large stock of well-selected patent Door-locks Box and Cupboard Locks with two Keys, Padlocks of sizes, from 4 to 6 levers, Porcelain Knobs with Locks for half-doors, Picture Nails with brass heads, Picture Rings, Picture Cords, Gilt Nails, and Punka Wheels.

READING LAMPS—New models for candles, used principally for Verandahs, Tents, Bedrooms; they are Punka-proof.

KEROSINE LAMPS, expressly made for India, Punka-proof, give a light equal to that imparted by 14 candles. Rs. 25.

MARBLE, for Pavement, white and black. 1 square foot; Mosaic Pavements of very handsome design.

CURTAIN MATERIALS; Glass Insulators for Pianos and Cots.

HORSE-HAIR CLOTH; China and French Damasks, Red Velvet, Satin, Cretonnes, and Morocco Leathers.

CARPETS, with borders, new patterns, Brussels, Axminster and Velvet Pile. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 per yard.

WALL PAPERS—Border Papers for Half-doors, Ceilings, Punkas; for Theatres, representing Landscapes, Streets, and Drawing-rooms, &c. &c.

D. & Co. also undertake repairing, re-lining, and polishing all sorts of Furniture, Billiard Tables, and Bagatelle Boards, and re-colouring Pool Balls.

The large Patronage D. & Co. have been favoured with all over India for many years, and having furnished from their Manufactory the Government Houses of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the Nizam of Hydrabad, the Maharajah of Travancore, Vizianagram and Oodeypoor, and others, makes them hope for a continuance of it.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF CARRIAGES, WITH PRICES, SENT ON APPLICATION.

PATENT RUBBER SEALS.

THESE SEALS are now supplied through Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay. Seals with moveable Dates, adapted for 10 or more years, at an extra cost.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, BOMBAY.—I hereby give notice that a MEETING of HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY, will be held at the Town Hall, on MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of ELECTING a MEMBER of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION in the room of Mr. Kahandas Munchharam, deceased.

E. HINGLEY,
Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, Bombay.

Bombay, Fort Police Court, 1st June 1875.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY for one year of WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, &c., required for the use of the BOMBAY GENERAL POST OFFICE will be received by the Undersigned on the 21st (Twenty-first) instant, at 12 (Twelve) Noon.

2. Parties tendering must make a cash deposit of (Rs. 500) Rupees Five Hundred, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted, should refuse to fulfil the contract, or should fail to furnish forthwith the Security required by the Department.

3. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4. Samples of the Articles to be supplied, and the Forms of Tender can be seen, and particulars known, by personal application at this Office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

C. A. STUART, Post Master.

Bombay, General Post Office, dated 1st June 1875.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited).

UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH THE QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT.

For the CONVEYANCE of PASSENGERS and CARGO between LONDON, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and AUSTRALIA, via TORRES STRAITS.

GUTHRIE & CO.,
General Agents, Singapore.

For Time Tables, Rates of Freight and Passage, and other information, apply to

LYALL, RENNIE & CO.,
Calcutta.

THE
SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S
CELEBRATED LOCK-STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
WORKED BY HAND OR TREADLE.

SEWING
SINGER'S
MACHINES
EVERY SINGER MACHINE BEARS THIS TRADE MARK
THE SINGER MFG. CO. N.Y.
TRADE MARK
THIS DESIGN IS THE PROPERTY OF
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPY

BRAIDING, EMBROIDERING, HEMMING, TUCKING, CORDING, BINDING, QUILTING, GATHERING, TRIMMING, and all sorts of Simple Stitching on Cloth or Leather, can easily be executed on "SINGER'S" MACHINE.

The above Company sold in 1873, 232,444 Machines.

It being double the sale of any Competitor.

Instructions given free to Purchasers. Repairs of all kinds undertaken.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 12th June, 1875.

Yesterday's Liverpool Cotton Market closed heavy, Surats very heavy, the day's sales being only 8,000 bales against 10,000 imports, but with the exception of a decline of 1/16d. in Mid-Orleans, no change in prices was reported. To-day's market has been still more depressed, the sales being advised at but 5,000 bales against imports of 23,000, quotations showing a fall of 1/16d. in Fair Omra which now stands at 5-3/16d. and in Mid-Orleans, which is at 7¾d. per lb.

In New York yesterday Mid Uplands on the spot was quoted at 15¾ cents., a decline of ⅛. and futures were ⅛ cent. per lb. lower.

With a stock of a million of bales in Liverpool this depression is not difficult to account for, but even the pressure of heavy supplies would be better supported but for the tenor of the advices from America, respecting the growing crops. From private sources we learn that the weather of late has been so favourable as in most places to make up for the backwardness caused by the early rains, so that we have again the prospect of heavy crop estimates and with their accompanying gloom and depression.

The visible supply of Cotton in and afloat for the U. K. on the 11th instant, compares with last week and the corresponding date last year as follows:—

	1875	Last week	1874
Stock in Liverpool	1,000,000	970,000	952,560
„ London	106,875	102,125	136,420
American afloat	160,000	180,000	121,000
East Indian „	360,000	380,000	506,000
	1,626,875	1,632,125	1,715,980
Price of Mid. Orleans	7¾d.	8 1-16d.	8½d.
„ Fair Dhollera	5⅜d.	5⅛d.	5½d.
Difference	2⅜d.	2 15-16d.	3d

The American crop figures to date are as follows:—

	1875	1874	1873
Week's receipts	14,000	12,000	19,000
„ Exports to U. K.	27,000	14,000	23,060
„ „ Continent	6,000	11,000	-- ...
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	3,411,000	3,692,000	3,450,000
„ Exports to U. K. „	1,725,000	1,724,000	1,733,000
„ Continent „	838,000	949,000	723,000
„ Stocks at the Ports	267,000	274,000	255,000

Piece Goods in Manchester were unaltered as regards price yesterday, but the market continues very inactive and sellers would be glad to do business much under current quotations.

The London General Produce Makets are unchanged.

Money at home continues apparently to tend towards increased ease. A payment of £49,000 into the Bank of England was advised in yesterday's telegram and this morning's Stock Markets were evidently strong, Consols having advanced to 93¾; French Rentes 103¾.

Bar Silver is still quoted at 55¾ per oz and this too apparently after considerable buying for this market, Reuter advising a shipment of £107,000 by this Southampton steamer. This entirely disproves the reports circulated here lately, that 55¾d. was not a fair quotation, and renders the position of Sterling Exchange anomalous to the last degree. The scarcity of funds amongst the Exchange Banks is the only assignable reason for the position, but be the cause what it may, it is possible that the existing difference of 1¾ per cent. between the cost of Silver and the rate for demand Bank bills can be maintained for any length of time. Either Silver must go up, or Exchange must decline, until a mere working margin remains, and from the appearance of things, the latter certainly seems the more likely movement of the two.

No transactions of any kind have been reported in Sterling bills to-day and rates are nominally the same as quoted yesterday. The same remark applies equally to bills on Calcutta and Government Paper.

In Shares there has not been much done to-day, but the Market is undoubtedly assuming a stronger aspect for shares of all descriptions. Bank of Bombays are again a half per cent higher and Spinning and Weaving scrip is firmer all round.

There has been nothing of any importance done in Cotton and prices are accordingly nominally unaltered, but a reduction of Rs. 2 per candy would probably be accepted by dealers to effect sales. The receipts yesterday were 4,014 bales. The native estimate of the quantity of Cotton put into godown is 132,000 bales, say 70,000 bales of Dholleras, Bhownugger, &c., 10,000 bales Veravul, 8,000 bales Cutch, 20,000 bales Compta and Vingorla, 16,000 bales Omrawuttee and 8,000 bales Ginned Dharwar and Sundries.

Freights are decidedly easier, the quantity of cargo offering being most limited. Steamers have receded to £2 8-9 to £2-10-0. Iron ships to £2 to £2-2-6 and Wooden vessels £9-18-6 to £2 for Liverpool.

Piece Goods are dull and inanimate, no business of any importance being reported from first hands.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 8th June as compared with that for 1st June:—.

Liabilities.	1st June Rs.	A.	P.	8th June. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital	2,20,00,000	0	0	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	16,05,225	13	1	16,05,225	13	1
Treasury Balance	4,28,91,133	7	5	4,13,89,407	1	3
Total Deposits	1,98,13,882	1	6	1,95,38,868	15	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	6,13,332	0	0	7,69,279	5	10
Sundries	10,14,590	10	11	10,39,874	9	11
Rs.	8,79,38,173	0	11	8,63,92,655	13	1
Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,41,52,506	14	9	1,41,41,964	6	9
Loans on Govt. Securities	75,96,925	13	2	75,82,231	13	2
Credits on ditto	68,69,436	5	11	64,60,337	1	1
Bills discounted	2,27,66,332	1	2	2,27,90,275	0	3
Dead Stock	10,75,360	15	4	10,75,370	12	10
Stamps	11,825	11	6	11,689	3	5
Balances with other Banks	6,61,187	14	0	7,02,050	4	9
Sundries	28,414	0	9	29,090	9	9
Bullion	3,086	6	6	....		
Cash at Head Office	1,69,67,975	2	4	1,66,42,390	11	5
Do. at Branches	1,78,02,151	11	6	1,69,87,315	13	8
Rs.	8,79,38,173	0	11	8,63,92,655	13	1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Malaca, 360 tons, Captain H. G. Guy, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

The barque Gentoo, 779 tons, Captain C. E. Staples, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta, with original cargo from New York.

The s. s. Atalanta, 1,743 tons, Captain G. O. Shaw, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

The s. s. West Stanley, 992 tons, Captain J. W. Peacock, sailed on Saturday last for Marseilles, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 2,025 bales cotton, 1,712½ cwts gingelly seed, 507½ cwts wheat, 898 cwts coffee, 4,017 cwts linseed, and 161 cwts niger-seed.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Kurrachee, 346 tons, Captain R. G. Scott, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee, with a general cargo and six deck passengers.

The ship Louisa Fletcher, 1,280 tons, Captain S Morris, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool, with a cargo of 8,002 bales cotton, 400 cwts hemp, 1,518 cwts galls, 152¾ cwts coir yarn, and 22½ cwts. nuxvomica.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Asia, 1,139 tons, Captain G. R. Gavin, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Carwar—Mr. Tom and servant. For Cochin.—Mr. Mannecjee Rustomjee. and two deck passengers for other ports.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Busheer, 539 tons, Captain J. Smith, arrived in harbour, on the 11th instant from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Cunningham, Captain McNeil, Lieutenant Lucas, Surgeon Longheed, Sub-Lieut. Grainger, Sub-Lieut. Daly, Sub-Lieut. Harrison, Sub-Lieut. Stephenson, and seventy deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Busheer (s)	Smith	Bussorah, May 26.
12	Margret Pugh	Hughes	Liverpool, Feb 20.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	West Stanley (s)	Peacock	Marseilles.
	Atlanta (s)	Shaw	Liverpool.
	Malacca (s)	Guy	Calcutta.
	Gentoo	Staples	Calcutta.
	Louisa Fletcher	Morris	Liverpool.
	Kurrachee (s)	Scott	Kurrachee.
	Asia (s)	Gavin	Coast and Calcutta.

The Steamer Busheer, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, was entered out for loading on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
8	Arabia (s)	Lewis	Kyouk Phyoo, June 4.
	Khandalla (s)	Wicks	Singapore, May 22;
	Livorno (s)	Cruciani	Genoa, April 17.
	Killan	Mackinnon	Liverpool, March 8.
9	Hospodar	Kelly	Liverpool, Feb. 20.

DEPARTURES.

June.			
8	Triumph	....	....
	Valiant	....	....
9	Merchantman	....	....
	Cromwell	....	....
	Tantallon Castle	....	....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
8	Indus (s)	....	Suez, Aden and Galle.
9	Abyssinia (s)	....	Calcutta.
10	Meinam (s)	....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

June.			
8	Mary Stella	....	Coconada.
9	Indus (s)	....	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS—June 12.

From Liverpool.

Guy Mannering s, 25 cases copper sheets, Remington and Co; 33 cases stout, Pestonjee Framjee and Co; 50 casks disinfecting powder, Sarufally Hibitoola; 20 cases yellow metal sheets, Kevul Kemchund.

From London.

India s, 13 cases portwine, and 16 cases brandy, Henry Dod and Co.

Coromandel s, 2 casks white zinc paint, Dossabhoy Sulemanjee; 5 cases sherry, 7 cases brandy, 10 cases champagne, 5 cases hock, 2 cases burgundy, and 10 cases claret, Grindlay Groom and Co; 15 cases candles, and 12 cases honey soap, Hajee Esmail Hajee Noormahamed; 33 casks beer, Cawasjee Manuckjee; 3 cases portwine, 4 cases sherry, 30 cases champagne, 3 cases gin, 3 cases whiskey, 1 case claret, and 2 casks glassware, Eduljee Cursetjee Bayee; 6 packages medicine and glassware, A. H. Lookmanjee; 133 barrels coal pitch, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co; 7 cases oilman-stores, Remington and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS—June 12.

For Liverpool.

Dreadnought, 75 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co; 4 bales cotton, Abdoola Woosman.

Cumeria, 56 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

Gatineau, 165 cwts coir yarn, Raysee Amerchund; 7 cwts. hemp, S. S. Narrelwala; 350 cwts. myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 1 bale cotton, Albert Kunkler and Co; 900 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

Blenheim s, 100 bales cotton, Dyal Ruttonsee.

Guy Mannering s, 92 bales wool, Finlay Scott and Co; 99 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co; 215 bales cotton, Ragoobhoy Dayabhoy; 48 bales cotton, Heeralall Chimanram; 13 bales wool, Alsen Riebe and Co.

Coromandel s, 800 cwts wheat, Stearns Hobart and Co; 19 bales cotton, Vurejlall Luckmonbhoy; 163 bales cotton, Davidass Sewram; 60 bales cotton, Goculdass Thackursee; 210 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 55 bales cotton, Napechund Nawoungroy.

Caradoc s, 1 bale cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 100 cales cotton The L. A. and A. Co; 200 bales cotton, Vithul Bhonjee.

For Venice.

Teheran s, 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

For Suez.

Teheran s, 3 cases indigo, Mahamed Saduck Nemajee.

For Calcutta.

Asia s, 100 bales cotton, Farnham and Co.

For Hongkong.

Sunda s, 9 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 15 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co; 45 chests opium, Gairaz Peerbhoy; 249 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon; 150 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 46 chests opium, N. J. Abraham; 8 chests opium, Sewram Ramchunder; 10 chests opium, Gassraz Cadernath; 58 chests opium, S. N. Talatee.

For Shanghai.

Sunda s, 29½ chests opium, Tarrachund Sittaram; 9 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 7 chests opium, Samurmul Sabhagmul; 10 chests opium, Mohunlall Malloo; 45 chests opium, Tata and Co; 6 chests opium, Vanechund Goolabroy; 5 chests opium, Ragoonath Gugnath.

HIGH COURT—14th June.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley.)

LONG CAUSES.

461-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Henry Gamble v Muncherjee Dorabjee—Lynch and Tobin—Part heard.
252-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Goculdass Dewjee—K Morojee.
577-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Tricumjee Weljee v Mahabhowjee Munjee—Lynch and Tobin.
503-70—Tyabjee and Sayani—Tharcabhai Topun v Bhimjee Purshotum—Fletcher and Smith.
468-74—Shamrao Pandoorung Megbhai widow v Dayal Bhimjee—K Morojee.
471-74—Jefferson and Payne—Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy v Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy and another—Lynch and Tobin.
473-74—Jefferson and Payne—Hassonbhoy Goolam Hoosein v Laljee Ludha—Tyabjee and Sayani.
474-74—P Kawasjee—Dulsook Vijiall v Vurjlall Sewlall—Tyabjee and Sayani.
475-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Kustoorchund Nanchund v Thakoorlall Moolchund.
476-74—Hearn, Cleveland and LeWarner—Khullackdina Khulfanbhai v Poondlick Narayen—Fletcher and Smith
477-74—Jefferson and Payne—Purshotumdass Bhanjee v Toolsedass Moorarjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
481-74—M H Khan—Syud Hyder Hoossein and another v The New Bank of Bombay—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Green.)

LONG CAUSES.

316-74—Lynch and Tobin—Madhowjee Munjee v Tricumjee Weljee and others—Jefferson and Payne—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
151-74—Mr Fletcher—Rajcooverbai v Buldoo Poorunmull—Bicknell.
272-74—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee Warner—Ahmed bin Hajee Mahomed v Tricumjee Veljee and Company—Shamrao Pandoorung.
227-73—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner—Thacker Purshotum Kala and others v Sha Soorujmull Heerachund—Jefferson and Payne.
255-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Karson Sajan.
341-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Tricumjee Weljee and others v Madhowjee Munjee—Lynch and Tobin.
482-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Nanabhai Vishwanath v Abdool Ally Cassumbhai—Chalk and Turner.
483-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Nanabhai Vishwanath v Dewjee Hurridass.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Marriott.)

LONG CAUSES.

336-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Sidney Laman Blanchard v William Nasson Lees and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
643-73—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass—Sittaram Hurridass G v Hurkissondas Jumnadass and another.
353-74—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy—Coesar Henry Leone J and other v Dorabjee Pallonjee—A Framjee.
592-73—Janardhan and Ghandibhoy—Girdhar Roopjee v Henry Gamble and another—M H Khan.
441-74—Fletcher and Smith—Merwanjee Bomonjee v Jamsetjee Ardaseer—M B Barbhaya.
205-74—Fletcher and Smith—Jehangeer Hormusjee v Sewjebhoy Manockbhoy and others—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee Warner.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Pinhey.)

LONG CAUSES.

465-69—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Aga Hajee Aboo Taleb B v Munsookbhoy Bhuzoobhoy—Lynch and Tobin.—Part heard.
639-71—Fletcher and Smith—Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy v Soneebai widow and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
822-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Sonabai widow and anothers v Ahmedbhai Hubibhai—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
857-73—Jefferson and Payne—Bhanram Muddon Gopall v Ramnarayen Bhanjee and others—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass—M. B. Barbhaya.
240-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Goculdass Liladhur and another
253 73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Abdoola Guber.
485-74—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Ramcrustna Sozba—Balcrustna W N.
193-74—Fletcher and Smith—Robert Crawford Antrubus v Sewjeebhoy Manockbhoy and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—June 11.

Powlett, Lieut, Madras R A, on leave, from Aurungabad.
Pardoe, Captain, Madras 2nd Light Cavalry, on leave, from Ootacamund.
Curtois, Captain, Madras 2nd Light Cavalry, on leave, from Ootacamund.

DEPARTURES.—June 12.

Gilson, Captain, Bombay 3rd K O Hussars, from leave, to Mhow.
Curtois, Captain, Madras 2nd L C to join, to Kamptee.
Pardoe, Captain, Madras 2nd L C to join, to Kamptee.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 12th June 1875.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War office, it is notified that Capt H Pikon, R A, has been posted to No 3 Battery 22nd Bde, and will proceed to England to join his Battery.

With reference to G O C No of the 9th inst, Lieut Gordon will remain with his regiment till the opening of the trooping season.

Surg J C Lucas, Indian Medical Dept, is placed on General duty, Bombay, with effect from the 24th May 1875.

The appointment of Serjt, G Cleary, second Battalion, 7th Foot, in G O C, No 208 of 1875 is cancelled.

Serjt T Harrison and Lance Corporal T Daggett, 2nd Battalion, 7th Foot, are appointed Orderly Room clerks, Deolalee Dept and transferred to the unattached list.

The undermentioned men are appointed to the Commissariat Dept and transferred to the unattached list,

Corporal James Kearney, 83rd Regt; Lance Corporal Michael Phelan, 66th Regt; Lance Corporal William Walker, 1st Battalion, 2nd Regt; Lance Corporal Bennett P Shuffrey, 83rd Regt.

The Names of the non-commissioned officers appointed to the Ordnance Dept in G O C No 289 of the 8th May should stand in the following order:—

Corporals C Walsh and W E Perkins, Serjt M O'Shea and Corporal H Cooper.

Corporal Thomas Beale, C Bde R H A and Serjt John Wise, 6th Bde R A are appointed to the temporary establishment of the Ordnance Dept.

Private Charles Clarke (7th Foot) employed in the Barrack Dept, is promoted to Serjt under the provisions of G G O No 492 of 1862 with effect from 3rd June 1875.

The officer comdg R A Kirkee, was authorized to issue 3 lbs of gram daily, in addition to the ordinary ration, to each of twenty horse of D Battery, C Bde, R H A for one month from the 26th May.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Mount Aboo Station Order dated 2nd April 1875 appointing Mrs O' Callaghan acting school mistress to the Sanitarium.

R A (Bde Order):—by the Officer Comdg 9th Bde, dated 4th March 1875, appointing Lieut A F Makellar to act as Adjt during the absence on leave of Capt F C Nicolas.

23rd Regt N L I—Regtl order dated 31st May 1875 directing Capt, Gatacre, 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Qr Mr in addition to his own duties vice Capt Ebden proceeding on sick leave.

26th Regt N I—Regtl order, dated 7th June 1875, directing Lieut Reilly, Offg 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, to officiate as 1st Wing Subn, with effect from 5th May and during such time as Lieut Peile may officiate as Adjt or until further orders.

28th Regt N I—Regtl order, dated 1st May 1875, directing Maj Nimmo, Wing Officer, to officiate as Comdt, Capt Ketchen Qr Mr to officiate as 2nd in command, and Lieut Lyster; offg Adjt; to officiate as Wing Officer in addition to his own duties in succession to Col Moyle and until the arrival of Col Thatcher.

The following order is confirmed as a temporary arrangement:—

7th Regt N I—Regt order, dated 6th June 1875, directing Capt Cunningham, Adjt, to perform the duties of Qr Mr in addition to his own, vice Lieut Lucas appointed to the Commissariat Dept.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Arty—Capt J C Smith-Windham E Battery, A Bde, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a Medical Board.

Royal Arty—Capt H H Murray, 6th Bde from the 4th to the 7th June 1875, in extension of privilege leave to enable him to rejoin.

2nd Foot (1st Batn)—Lieuts D P B Webster and C E J Chichester from date of departure to 31st Oct 1875 on private affairs.

83rd Foot—Maj E Murant, to remain in England from 30th April to 31st Oct 1875 on medical certificate.

Infantry—Lieut Col Sir John Louis, Bart, to Teethul and the Sea-coast, from the 31st May to the 14th June 1875 on medical certificate.

General List—Capt J M Madden, 1st Wing Subn, 16th N I, to Bombay, for 30 days, from date of departure, on medical certificate.

Army Medical Dept—Depy Surg Genl J M S Fogo, to remain in England from 29th April to 25th Aug 1875, on medical certificate.

BENGL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

By the Lieut-Governor of Bengal.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, June 9.)

The services of Mr G C M Smith, Depy Mag and Depy Collr in charge of the Soopoole Division of the Bhagulpore Dist, are placed at the disposal of the P W Dept, Irrigation Branch, of this Govt, for the purpose of acquiring land for that dept in the Patna, Shahabad, and Gya Dists. Mr Smith is vested with the powers of a Collr under Act X of 1870 in those districts.

Mr Frank Hunter Barrow, Actg Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, is appointed to have charge of the Soopoole Division of the Bhagulpore District.

Lieut Leopold James Henry Grey, Asst Commr, Lohardugga, is appointed to act in the second grade of Asst Commrs.

The Collr of the 24-Pergunnahs is appointed to be ex-officio Collr of Calcutta.

Mr John Delabare Gael Asst Mag and, Collr, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed, to act temporarily as Cantonment Mag of Dum-Dum.

Mr Henry Bayley, Offg Asst Supdt of Police, Patna, is posted to Gya.

Mr Charles Emile Fabre-Tonnerre, Asst Supdt of Police, on special duty in the Patna Division, is posted to Sarum.

Mr Walter Fell Smith, Asst Supdt of Police, is posted to Patna from the date on which he may be relieved of his acting appointment as Dist Supdt of Shahabad.

Mr Victor William Batelson, Asst Supdt of Police, Northern Bengal (State Railway, is allowed leave for two months and 29 days, under section 11, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr John Masters, District Supdt of Police, Jessore, is allowed leave on medical certificate for twenty months, under Section 3, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding 30 days.

Mr Vincent Blair Stork, who was transferred to the service of the Rajah of Hill Tipperah under orders of the 2nd May 1872, is permitted to return to the service of Gov, and is appointed to be Medical Officer of Tipperah, vice Surgn G Hutcheson, resigned.

The orders of the 26th April 1875, appointing Dr W E Battersby to act as Civil Surgn of Pubna, are cancelled at his own request. The services of Dr Battersby are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Military Dept.

The following Surgns are appointed temporarily to do duty in the Presy Genl Hospital:—

Surgn Charles Joseph MacCartie. Surgn Henry Alfred Chatham Gray.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN-CHIEF. IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 4th June 1875.

The following transposition of paragraphs of Standing Orders for Bengal Cavalry and Infantry, is hereby directed:—

Para 942, Cavalry Standing Orders to be numbered 138 A.

Para 727, Infantry Standing Orders, to be numbered 140 A.

Lieut Col P Story, Bl Infy is permitted to do general duty at Dharmsala, on being relieved of his officiating appointment in the 1st Goorkha Regt.

The thirty days' preparatory leave granted to Maj W H Garton S C, by G O C C 22nd Feb 1875, page 71 is hereby cancelled, with reference to G G O No 547 of 1875.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to join the Officers' Surveying Class at the Thomason College, Roorkee, on the 1st Oct next, with permission to study therein till the 1st May 1876:—4th Batn Rifle Bgde—Capt C F Blackett.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Meerut Division order, dated the 24th May last, directing Surgn J L Corbett, 5th N I, to proceed to Roorkee, to do duty with the Bengal Sappers and Miners.

Dated the 28th May 1875, directing Hospital Apprentice W Marchant to officiate as 2nd class Asst Apothecary, from the 9th to the 22nd Dec 1874 when proceeding with a party of recovered men from Landour to the Plains.

Allahabad Divisions order, dated the 25th May 1875, directing Col R P Anderson, 34th N I, to assume command of the division on the departure of Maj Genl Sir J Brind, K C B, and until the arrival of Bgdr Genl R O Bright, C B.

Presidency District order, dated the 18th May 1875, appointing Lieut T F Todd, 62nd Regiment, to officiate until further orders as Depy Asst Adjt Genl for Musketry, 1st Circle, vice Lieut Col E J McNair, proceeding to Europe on furlough.

Dated the 24th May 1875, directing Surg A Barclay, doing duty in the Presidency Genl Hospital, to proceed to Roorkee for duty with the Sappers and Miners.

Sialkot Brigade order, dated the 26th March 1875, directing Col G H Thompson, 2nd in Comd 15th N I, to assume command of the brigade, vice Bgdr Genl M A S Biddulph, C B, proceeding for duty at the Rawal Pindi horse fair,

Jullundur Station order, dated the 19th April 1875, directing Col W B Browne, 81st Foot, to assume command of the station, vice Col J F Pennycuick, C B, proceeded on leave.

36th Foot—Regimental order, dated the 28th May 1875, appointing Lieut G S Eyre to be Interpreter, from the 22nd idem, vice Lieut C Pulley, a probationer for the Staff Corps.

54th Foot—Regimental order, dated the 25th May 1875, directing Lieut J A C Wedderburn to perform the duties of Interpreter, in room of Lieut A W Dury, proceeded on general leave, with effect from the 15th April 1875; and Capt J H Tarleton to perform those duties, vice Lieut Wedderburn, proceeded on leave, with effect from the 15th May 1875, there being no qualified subaltern officer available.

63rd Foot—Regimental order, dated the 24th May 1875, appointing Lieut R E D Reilly to officiate as Interpreter, with effect from the 25th idem, vice Lieut and Local Capt F M Leslie, appointed Station Staff Officer, Jhansi, there being no qualified officer available.

92 Foot.—Regimental order, dated the 27th May 1875, appointing Lieut D F Gordon Assis Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut A P B S Dunbar, appointed Instructor of Musketry.

15th Nat Inf.—Regimental order dated the 27th March 1875, making the following appointments, vice Col G H Thompson:—

Major G R Hennessy Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd.

Capt D W Inglis, General List, In, attached, to officiate as Wing Officer.

24th N I—Regimental order, dated the 3rd March 1875, directing Lieut C S Hogge to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his duties as 2nd Wing Subaltern, with effect from the 13th June 1874, the date on which Maj E B Ward was appointed Officiating 2nd in Comd.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

R A.—Col F Pennycuick, C B., to Naini Tal, from the 19th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

8th Foot (1st Bat.)—Lieut H M Wade, to Calcutta, from the 10th June to the 30th Nov, to study the Native languages.

56th Foot.—Maj and Local Lieut Col W Clutterbuck, to England, via the Suez Canal, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

67th Foot.—Lieut D R M Briggs, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Rifle Brde, (4th Bat).—Surg Maj J B C Reade, to remain at Simla, on private affairs, from the 4th June to the 2nd Aug, in extension of privilege leave.

Staff Corps.—Col G C Hankin, (Comdt 4th Ben Cavy,) to Simla, on private affairs, from the 15th June to the 15th Oct.

NORTH-WESTEREN PROVINCES ORDERS.

By the Lieut.-Governor.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, June 12.)

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence:—

Mr A R S Pollock, Commissioner, Jahnsi Division, privilege leave for one month and twenty-nine days, with effect from the 2nd Sept, 1875.

Capt J Liston, Offg Depy Comr, Lalitpur, privilege leave for two months and fifteen days, with effect from the 1st Sept, 1875.

Mr T F Harkness, Offg Joint Mag, in charge of Etah Dist, three months' privilege leave, with effect from 28th July, 1875.

Mr G P Money, Dist and Sessions Judge, Bareilly, six weeks' privilege leave, with effect from 24th May, 1875, or subsequent date.

Mr J Macpherson, Asst Mag and Collr, Hamirpur, one month's privilege leave, with effect from 8th June 1875.

Mr E Montagu, Joint Mag, 1st grade, Aligarh, two months' privilege leave, with effect from 25th May, 1875.

H H the Lt-Govr has been pleased to make the following appointment:—

Mr W W G Cornwall, Offg Joint Mag, 1st grade, to officiate as Mag and Coll, Budaun, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr M W Sandys, or until further orders.

Mr R S Aikman, Offg Joint Mag, 2nd grade, to be in charge of the Etah Dist during the absence an privilege leave of Mr T F Harkness, or until further orders.

H H the Lt-Govr has been pleased to make the following promotions:—

With effect from the date on which Col G Swiney, Dist Supt of Police, proceeded on furlough—

Capt F E Wiggens, Dist Supt of Police, 4th grade to officiate in the 3rd grade vice Mr J W Williams promoted.

Capt F W Buller, Dist Supt, of Police, 5th grade to officiate in the 4th grade.

From 28th April 1875, the date on which Mr G R C Williams assumed charge of the office of Depy Supt, Family Domains, Maharaja of Benares—

Mr G E Knox, Asst Mag, to officiate as Joint Mag 2nd grade.

From 5th April, 1875, the date on which Mr W R N James went on privilege leave—

Mr J V Sturt, Asst Comr, 3rd class, to officiate as Asst Comr. 2nd class.

From 16th April, 1875, the date on which Col A G Davison went on leave—

Mr P J White, Asst Comm, 1st class, to officiate as Depy Comr of Jaloun.

Mr J V Sturt, Offg Asst Comr, 2nd class, to officiate as Asst Comr, 1st class.

Mr W R Barry, Offg Asst Comr, 3rd class, to officiate as Asst Comr, 2nd class; and Mr W R Tucker, Extra Asst Comr, 4th class, to officiate as Asst Comr, 3rd class.

H H the Lt-Govr is pleased to direct the following transfers:—

Mr A M Markham, Offg Joint Mag, 1st grade, from Saharanpur to Allahabad.

Mr D F Addis, Asst Mag and Collr, from Azamgarh to Benares.

With reference to G O No 63FC, dated 8th ultimo, Mr J E O'Callaghan, Depy Convr of Forests, 1st grade, Bhargirathi Division, is appointed temporarily to the charge of the Dehra Dun Division in addition to his own duties, vice Mr R H C Whittall.

Mr J W Inglis, Exe Engr, Rasulabad Division, Lower Ganges Canal, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 3 th June, 1875.

Privilege leave for three months, commencing from the 15th June, 1875, is granted to Mr W Good, Asst Engr, Ghongaon Division, Lower Ganges Canal.

With reference to Nortification of 14th May, 1874, the appointment of Mr G H D Walker, BA., as Asst Secy to Govt in this Dept, is confirmed by the Govt of India, from the 1st May, 1874.

Mr G C Kauntz, Asst Eng, 2nd grade, Betwa Canal Division, is transferred to the 1st Division, Agra Canal.

Capt R P Tickell, RE., Ex Enr, 2nd grade, from the Bhognipur Division, Lower Ganges Canal, to the Northern Division, Ganges Canal, vice Capt J H Western, RE., who proceeds on furlough.

Mr E J Jones, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, from the 1st Division, Agra Canal, to the Bhognipur Division, vice Capt Tickell.

Mr A H Barron, Asst Engr, to officiate as Ex Engr, 1st Division, Agra Canal, vice E J Jones.

Notification No. 647E, of 29th April, 1875, appointing Mr John O'Malien as a temporary 1st grade Overseer, and posting him to the Deoband Branch Survey, is cancelled

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—12th June, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 12th June, 1 P.M.—Time in transit 9 hours 29 minutes.

Latest dates from Australia.

Via Singapore, 12th June, 1 P.M.—Time in transit 10 hours 32 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 11th June to 8 P.M. of the 12th June were as follows:—

	h m max.		h m min.	
From Calcutta	1	33	0	6
„ Galle	1	57	0	56
„ Kurrachee	1	13	0	5
„ Madras	0	29	0	4

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 13th June, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Teheran, 12th June 2-55 P.M.; Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Teheran, 12th June 11-2 A.M.; via Turkey 11th June 4-45 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.].

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WALLINGER—June 11th, at Poona, the wife of W. H. A. Wallinger, Deputy Conservator of Forests, of a son.

DEATH.

DeCARVALHO—June 13th, at Bombay, Master Francis A. de Carvalho, only surviving son of the late F. A. de Carvalho, Esquire, and great grandson of the late Sir Roger de Faria. His remains will be conveyed from the family residence, Mount Road, to the Church of W. S. de Gloria at 7½ this morning (Monday.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HAY—June 5th, at Mysore, the wife of Major A. C. Hay, Mysore Commission, of a daughter.

MATTHEWS—June 5th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Matthews, Army Commissariat Department, of a son.

NORTH—June 5th, at Mysore, the wife of J. G. North, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MIDDLETON—WINGROVE—June 7th, at St. James' Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. Dr. Jarbo, Walter Albert Middleton, second son of John Middleton, Esq., of Perry Barr, Birmingham, to Hannah Wingrove, youngest daughter of William George Wingrove.

DEATHS.

BALFOUR—June 6th, at Barrackpore, Blanche, wife of Lt. Col. Balfour, R.A.

PARKER—June 7th, at Garden Reach, Calcutta, of Pneumonia, Alice Rose, the dearly beloved child of John Clisloe and Mary Caroline Parker, aged 1 year and 23 days.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION

OF

MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

Introduction.
Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.
Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
Resolution of the Government of India.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Friend of India*.)

"The Trial of Mulharrao."—This compilation, issued from the *Bombay Gazette* press, is neatly bound, well printed, and forms a convenient history of the deposition of the Gaekwar. There is an excellent summary of events in Baroda since the State came under the dominion of the Gaekwar dynasty, up to the 22nd May, 1875, when Sir Richard Meade read the Proclamation bestowing the succession on the Khandeish line. To the full report of the proceedings of the Commission of 1875 and the Government Resolution thereon, is prefixed the report of the Commission of 1873, which prominently notices many of the acts that rendered Mulharrao unfit to rule.

(*Oriental Figaro*.)

"The Trial and Deposition of Mulhar Rao, Gaekwar of Baroda," is the title of a pamphlet recently issued from the *Bombay Gazette* press, which gives, in a compendious form, a complete record of all the proceedings with reference to the poisoning case. In the introduction is given a well-compiled sketch of the history of Baroda from the conquest of the State by the Mahrattas down to the deposition of Mulhar Rao, and a narrative of the events which led to the appointment of the last commission of enquiry. No pains seem to have been spared to make this pamphlet both interesting to the general reader, and valuable as a work of reference to all concerned in the political relations of the Paramount Power with the native states. Although the recommendations of General Meade's commission of 1873 have been made the ground of the action taken by H. M.'s Government in deposing Mulhar Rao, the material portions of the report of that commission are presented to the public for the first time in this pamphlet. The short-hand report of the proceedings before the late commission is much more full than any that has appeared elsewhere, and the notes both of the evidence and of the speeches of counsel appear to have been carefully revised. Containing too, all the official documents necessary to illustrate the history of the events which have resulted in the recent *coup d'etat* at Baroda, this work ought to command a large sale.

(*Indian Statesman*, Calcutta:)

The installation of the Gaekwar's successor having been successfully accomplished, it is to be hoped that a long era of peace and prosperity may ultimately reconcile the people of Baroda to the deplorable loss they have recently sustained. If they stand in need of present consolation, however, we think we cannot do better than recommend to them the purchase and perusal of a compilation, entitled "The Trial and Deposition of Mulhar Rao, Gaekwar of Baroda," which has recently issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Press. In this work, which is neatly bound and well printed, they will find the golden words of the great Ballantine recorded in a more convenient form than that of a newspaper supplement; and they will further have the advantage of perusing an excellent summary of events in Baroda since the State came under the dominion of the illustrious Gaekwar dynasty, up to the 22nd May 1875, when Sir Richard Meade read the Proclamation bestowing the succession on the Khandeish line. To the full Report of the Proceedings of the Commission of 1875, and the Government Resolution thereon, is prefixed the Report of the Commission of 1873, which prominently notices many of the acts which established Mulhar Rao's claim to the love and gratitude of his faithful subjects.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1875.

An attempt has been made, in a Rangoon paper, to explain away the King of Burma's conduct in receiving Leeseetahee as "an honoured guest," by representing that General as the "accredited agent of the Chinese Government and the bearer of dispatches officially announcing the decease of the late Emperor of China." This version of the affair, instead of exonerating the King, only helps to confirm the suspicion that Burma and China have acted in concert to frustrate English efforts to reach the province of Yunnan from the seaboard of the Bay of Bengal. The Mandarins would hardly have employed on a high diplomatic mission the man responsible for the repulse of Colonel Browne's party, if it had disapproved of that treacherous act, and the continued employment of Leeseetahee leads us to anticipate the failure of the peaceful means already employed at Pekin to obtain satisfaction for the murder of Mr. Margary. An inquiry into the manner in which that lamented young diplomatist met his death has indeed been ordered by the Mandarins; but it will almost certainly prove fruitless, through the insincerity of the Chinese authorities themselves. As for the King of Burma, he has now shown that he prefers the friendship of China to that of England. If His Majesty had really been annoyed, as he pretended to be, by the attack on Colonel Browne's Expedition, he would have resented as an insult the visit of Leeseetahee to Mandalay even in the character of a Chinese Envoy, and would have refused to receive a man who had tried to compass the destruction of the Burmese escort as well as of Colonel Browne and his Sikhs. It is but too clear that the King would not have welcomed Leeseetahee as a friend and conferred distinctions upon him, if the Burmese escort had been sent with the English party in good faith; for, on the supposition that His Majesty was really anxious to further the objects of the expedition, and that he meant his soldiers to fight on the English side, he should have felt as much aggrieved as the British Government against the man who caused the adventure to miscarry. We are forced, therefore, to regard the honourable reception of this Envoy as a mere piece of bravado, which betrays the secret understanding that has long existed between the Court of Mandalay and the Chinese frontier authorities.

The hope of maintaining peace has, however, been revived in some quarters by the friendly reception accorded to Sir D. Forsyth's Mission at the Burmese frontier. But we lay no stress on these necessary courtesies. The Burmese Monarch will hardly go so far, we should think, as to offer any gratuitous indignity to the Viceroy's Agent; though, if the Calcutta *Englishman's* information be correct, the Mission will probably have to return to Rangoon without having even seen the King. For our contemporary states that Sir D. Forsyth has received orders from Simla not to take off his shoes before coming into the presence of His Burmese Majesty; and this mark of deference has been so carefully exacted by the present Sovereign and his predecessors from all British Envoys and Residents that, in the present temper of the Burmese Court, an innovation so humiliating to the Royal pride will scarcely be brooked. In the very interesting *Narrative of the Mission to the Court of Ava in* 1855, written by Colonel Yule—now better known to fame as the editor of *Marco Polo*—there are several passages showing the extreme importance attached by the Burmese to this removal of the shoes. "It was arranged," says Colonel (then Captain) Yule, who was Secretary to the Mission, "that, in accordance with a Burmese custom, we should proceed to the Yoom-dau or Royal Court House, which stands at the outer palace gate, and seat ourselves there to witness the procession of the Princes and dignitaries on their way to the Hall of Audience. In ascending the Yoom-dau it was stipulated that we were to remove our shoes. On hearing from the Envoy (Sir A. Phayre) that he had not thought it desirable to hold out against the King's request, put to him as it had been, I took the liberty of expressing (as I had before done) regret at his having consented that the mission-party should go on the Yoom-dau without their shoes—a concession which had been avoided by Crawford and Burney. To take off our shoes at the Palace itself was unavoidable, as the concession had been made by all preceding envoys," though Colonel Burney had tried to resist it; "but to do this thing (which no amount of argument will render to most Englishmen otherwise than ludicrous and degrading) at an exterior shed, was looked upon by all the officers of the mission with strong aversion." Sir A. Phayre deferred to these remonstrances so far as to avoid going to the Court House at all; but on the day of audience the conductors of the Mission took off their shoes at the Palace gate and prostrated themselves, and then tried to induce the English Envoy to follow their example. "Both the removal of shoes at the gate," says Colonel Yule, "and the prostrations in advancing to the Palace, are part of the regular system of endeavour to throw dust in the eyes of foreigners. It is *never* done, I believe, except on the occasion of introducing envoys from other States, and doubtless is intended to impress on them the almost divine nature of the sovereign as well as to induce them to perform some act which shall mark them as suppliants at the golden feet. Passing the inner gate we found ourselves immediately in front of the gilded colonnade and spire of the Hall of Audience. Here, at the foot of the staircase, we left our shoes, and mounting the steps, which were dirty and unswept, we passed along the colonnade to the centre of the front, and there entering, advanced a few paces and took our seats upon the carpet, doubling our legs behind us as well as we could." This degrading ceremony was repeated when the Mission went to wait upon the King's brother, the Crown Prince, or Upa-Raja—"Upper Roger" the British soldier used to call him—who two or three years afterwards rose in rebellion and was put to death. Lord Dalhousie was too busy annexing kingdoms to care much about forms; but it is a matter for regret that, after the conquest of Pegu, he should have given Burmese insolence a fresh start by letting his envoy be treated at Amarapoora as the representative of an inferior power. The English carelessness of forms has already led the Government of India into all sorts of scrapes. Thus, it is denied that the British Power is Paramount in India because that title has never been claimed for it in Treaties and other State papers; and we read not long ago a memorial from a gentleman calling himself the Maharaja Chuttraputtee of Sattara, who asserts the supremacy of the House of Sevajee over the Governors General of India because the Marquis of Hastings less than sixty years ago described himself on paper as the slave of the Emperor of Delhi. The feeling of the English has been that, enjoying as they do the reality of power in India, they could afford to disregard things that were unessential. But there can be no doubt that, in a country where the observance of forms is held in such high esteem, this carelessness on the part of the Government has encouraged ridiculous pretensions which might at any time give rise to serious disputes. We were glad to observe, therefore, that at the first public audience held by the young Nizam in October 1874 the Resident, acting of course on instructions from Calcutta, discarded the old custom of taking off his shoes, and that chairs were provided for all the Europeans present on the occasion. Considering the nature of the mission Sir D. Forsyth is now charged with to the Court of Burma, it would be extremely indecorous to let him humiliate himself before a King whom he is to summon to comply with the demands of the British Government, and we trust, therefore, it is true that the example set at Hyderabad last year is now to be followed at Mandalay. At the same time we cannot believe that Burmese conceit will accept the assertion by the Envoy of his Sovereign's equality with the King. The most preposterous notions prevail among the Burmese of their own superiority to the *Kalas* or foreigners—not "kulars" as the *Englishman* calls them, for the word is simply the Indian *Kala*, applied first of all, according to Colonel Yule, by the Burmese, who consider themselves a pale-faced people, to Indians, then to Englishmen coming from India, and now to foreigners indiscriminately. Their fanaticism on this point is so extreme that we shall not be surprised if the refusal of Sir D. Forsyth to do as his predecessors have done provokes the people about the Court to attack the Embassy; and in any case the haughty Monarch will probably refuse to receive the envoy.

Even, however, if this important matter be disposed of without causing a rupture between the two States, we cannot guess what guarantees of good faith the King will be able to offer when the Envoy demands that henceforth the British frontier shall be respected and British trade and travellers protected as far as the confines of China. The peculiar aversion of the King to signing in 1855 a treaty ceding Pegu to the English can be readily understood by the reader of Colonel Yule's *Narrative*. The present Monarch was not responsible for the war of 1852. The revolution which raised him to the throne in place of his brother Pagan-men only broke out after the annexation of Pegu to the British dominions had been proclaimed by Lord Dalhousie; and the new King thought it ungenerous that he should be asked to dishonour his name by connecting it with the surrender of territory. The Burmese only know their Kings by nick-names, and Colonel Yule seems to have sympathized with his present Majesty in "his dread of going down to posterity as a 'Lackland.'" In most respects the King made a most favourable impression on the Mission of 1855. He is described as "without doubt a remarkable man for a Burman; but rather in moral than in intellectual character, though his intelligence, also, is above the average. For the first time since the present dynasty acquired the throne, in 1752, the Sovereign of Burma is just and mild in temper, easy of access, hears or seeks to hear everything for himself, is heartily desirous that his subjects shall not be oppressed, and strives to secure their happiness. He is, in fact, as far as we can judge, a man of conscience and principle. There can be no doubt of his personal popularity. The people speak with admiration of his good qualities, and uniformly, and with apparent sincerity, declare that they have never known a King so just and beneficial. He is too sagacious to suppose that he can stand against the British power, and, as long as he lives and reigns, peace will probably be maintained." This was written twenty years ago, so that the prophecy has held good for a longer time than is usual with such prophecies in the East. "*But he does not the less continue to hanker after the province he has lost, and to listen eagerly to reports which hold out a chance, however vague or distant, of his being able one day to recover it through some disaster to British power.*" With this fixed idea dwelling in his mind, it was inevitable that the King, as his wealth and resources increased during many years of peace, and as he began to have more frequent communications with rivals and enemies of England, should cling more and more fondly to the hope of recovering Pegu; and it seems extremely improbable that he will now be persuaded to sign a treaty securing British Burma and the independent tribes on our frontier from further annoyance. Then there is the other object desired by the Government of India of opening a way of communication to the frontier of Yunnan. The King detests the prospect of the opening up of trade by this route, for he himself is the chief trader in his dominions. Colonel Yule excuses his commercial policy on the ground that "the very monopolies of trade which he has established in his own behalf have been created with the intention (however short-sighted) of securing a revenue without the infliction of taxation on his people." But the means by which he has attempted to maintain these monopolies are so outrageous that the long suffering Government of India can endure them no longer; and, as it is not likely the King will permit the English to erect a series of fortified posts for the protection of their trade from Prome to Bhamo and Momein, while his own promises of protection have already been proved to be illusory, we can hardly hope that war will be avoided.

THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

In order that proper measures may be adopted for giving His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales the reception due to his rank when he visits Bombay in the next cold season, the following requisition to the Sheriff of Bombay to convene a public meeting has been drawn up, and lies at our office for signature:—

Bombay, 12th June.

To Narayen Dajee, Esq., Sheriff of Bombay.

Sir,—We the undersigned have the honour to request the favour of your convening a meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay at an early date for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of providing for the suitable reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G. on the occasion of his visit to Bombay.

JUDICIAL DELAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I trust your crusade against the High Court's delinquencies will be maintained with the utmost vigour.

Every one who knows of any case in which judgment has been unreasonably or unnecessarily delayed should briefly place the facts at the disposal of the public. I will myself set the example and begin with one case of public interest, following it up from time to time with other instances as I unearth them.

The Bombay Municipality sued the G. I. P. R. Company for certain arrears of rates. The case was of considerable public interest and was heard before Sir Richard Couch, and Sir Michael Westropp on 24th March 1870. Judgment was reserved; but Sir Richard Couch on his departure for Calcutta very shortly afterwards, left his order or finding or judgment ready for delivery, if his colleague chose to concur with him. His colleague, Sir Michael Westropp, did not deliver the order of the Court, though frequently applied to for it, until the 27th May 1872—two years and two months after the final hearing of the suit! His Lordship did not dissent from his long departed colleague; nor did he assign any reason whatever for a delay, which the final order of the Court, when it was delivered, showed to have been unjustifiable.

A poor devil of a moonsiff reported for such a delay to the High Court over which his Lordship presides would be degraded or lose his promotion. His Lordship will probably be promoted to higher office in England.

Such is life.

SYDNEY CARTON.

12th June.

HELP THE EUROPEAN POOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—When the shipment of cotton from Bombay showed handsome profits, any charitably disposed individual, with a fair share of energy, experienced little difficulty in starting, and even in maintaining, institutions for the amelioration of suffering humanity. Since the evil days of 1866, however, whether from the charitable losing their energy, or the absence of the charitable amongst us altogether, I cannot presume to say, but the fact remains that little or nothing has been done amongst the European inhabitants of Bombay, in a public manner, for the relief of their own poor countrymen who stand in need of help. It was therefore with pleasure that I read the able letter of "A. C. O.," in your columns, and was glad to see that there was some person of public spirit in Bombay, who had not been crushed by the misfortunes of 1866, and who has courage to propose anything for the good of so despised an institution as the European General Hospital. Whether we ever can persuade Government to build a new hospital suitable for the reception of our own people, it is difficult to say, but there is nothing to hinder us, in the meantime, from raising a fund for the endowment of the hospital. Suppose that we should not succeed beyond obtaining a sufficient sum to secure the services of two trained European female nurses, we shall have done some good, and when once we succeed in doing that, I, for one, am sanguine that the means at the disposal of the managers of such a fund would speedily increase, and a standing disgrace to Government and to the European inhabitants of Bombay would gradually be removed.

Let us then take courage, and come out of the sloth and selfishness into which the misfortunes of the share mania has driven many of us, to bestir ourselves for the poor white faces in the hospital, so that their wants in sickness may be attended to, and that they may be cheered in affliction by the kindly and sympathising voices of their own countrywomen.

The present hospital must be removed shortly, to make way for the new G. I. P. Railway terminus, and some provision must be made for the accommodation of the sick Europeans. Government has erected an elegant building for a Sailors' Home near the Apollo Bunder. This is not now required for our sailors, the alteration made in the shipping trade since the opening of the Suez Canal having greatly reduced their number, and, when the Elphinstone Dock is completed, the new home will be too far away from the ships. I would suggest that the sailors remain where they are, until a new home shall be built near the docks, and that the new home shall be fitted up as rapidly as possible for the reception of the inmates of the European General Hospital.

Should Government not approve of this suggestion and will do its duty in providing a suitable building for the hospital elsewhere, let the Governor take advantage of the visit of the Prince of Wales to lay the foundation stone of a building worthy of Bombay.

A notion has got abroad that an immense sum will be required to form an Endowment Fund, but this is not the case. Let us give according to our means, and as our hearts pride us, and we shall soon have funds sufficient to do much good. Do not let us wait till times get better, but begin the good work however small the scale on which we start.

AN OLD RESIDENT.

11th June.

THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A week has now elapsed since the publication of "A. C. O.'s" most admirable letter on the European General Hospital; and no notice having been taken of it, I write to ask those who can if they will to take some steps for the carrying out of such of "A. C. O.'s" proposals as may be generally agreed to. If I remember rightly the Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* stated some months ago that a portion of the present hospital premises is to be handed over to the G. I. P. Railway Company, and, as other accommodation must surely be provided, the present seems a very opportune time to move in the matter. Probably the Railway Company will pay handsomely for the lump of ground they are to get, and this, with the sum obtained for the old hospital in Rampart Row, should go a long way towards paying the cost of erection of a thoroughly good hospital. Like "A. C. O." I can't understand the money difficulty. Within the last few years numerous public buildings have been erected to the tune of goodness knows how many lacs, and even now one can't walk a hundred yards in any direction across the Esplanade without coming on buildings in the course of erection, and yet when the public ask for a proper hospital for their sick they are told there are no funds. Surely this means that there are funds but that somebody or other does not care to spend them on an hospital.

There may be some variety of opinion as to the manner in which the proposed Endowment Fund should be expended, but the present is not the time to discuss them. As to the propriety of establishing an Endowment Fund, and of having a public meeting for the purpose of laying the wishes of the Bombay public before Government in a way that cannot be misunderstood, there can't be any conflict of opinion. I say then let "A. C. O." or some other gentleman of position take some steps in the matter without delay. The Prince of Wales will arrive in Bombay I suppose in November, so that there is no time to lose.

June 13. COTTONWALLA.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJCOTE, 10th June.

The weather is intensely hot, and though it has been cloudy and threatening since the last three days, no rain has fallen. There is a failure in the water-supply and it is distressing to the population.

The Political Agent with office establishment arrived about a week ago, and so has Colonel Law, President of the Rajasthanik Court.

The second Criminal Sessions for this year, which shows a heavy calendar, commenced on the first instant, and is likely to continue during the entire month.

Heavy showers of rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning, fell in a few places during the early part of the month. At Limree, a Coonbee who took shelter under a *neem* tree, during the prevalence of the storm which raged on the 1st instant, was crushed to death by the fall of the tree on him, and at this station, one of the Gerassias of Kamba, who was returning to his village after making purchases of timber in the bazaars, was struck dead by lightning.

The post of Superintendent of Police in the Gondal State has, I hear, been conferred upon a European, on a salary of Rs. 400 a month. This is a move in the right direction, since the extension of European agency in the police of the province is calculated to be highly advantageous, and we shall scarcely hear of Chiefs countenancing offenders, or at all events shielding them in a manner from justice, as is reported to have been the case in one or two States.

Since the departure of the Reverend Mr. Johnson in January last, there has been no Chaplain here, and seeing that the station is full and likely to be so for some months, I think we are entitled to the benefit of the services of a clergyman, if not permanently, still during the season.

The trunk road between this and Wudwan, which has just been completed, will shortly open for public traffic, as all that remains to be done is the consolidation of the metal laid on. The road has been bridged and drained throughout, and there is nothing now to prevent a carrying company laying on conveyances for public convenience, as well as for its own pecuniary benefit.

THE RECEPTION OF THE PRINCE.

AS FORESEEN BY OUR PROPHET.

As announced in our "Extra" of yesterday afternoon the arrival of the Royal squadron was signalled from Colaba at 2 P.M., and punctual to the time appointed by Major Bombastes, viz., 3 P.M., the Serapis and the Flying Squadron anchored in two lines off the Apollo Pier, amid the roar of artillery of the largest calibre and hundreds of small boats—tonies, dinghies and buglas—bestud with thousands of the dusky children of the East! At this hour, our *Deus ex machina* informs us, the Prince, having just completed his toilet, emerged on deck, in the uniform of a Field Marshal, and at the same moment Major Bombastes appeared on the other side of the deck arrayed in the uniform of an archangel—"white clothing," breeches and jack boots! The recognition, and the pleasure of meeting, was mutual. "Hilloa! Wales," said the Major, always ready with the first word; to which the Prince replied "*achchha sahib*," at once exhibiting the profundity of his knowledge and his wit. "We've got a *bara tamasha* all ready for you," continued the Major, "and you have nothing on earth to do but what I tell you and to look on the whole as pleased as Punch." "That's right, Bombay," said the Prince, "the dream of my life shall now be realized—'tis ever so!" Such was the sage response of our future K. He added "I am ready, lead the way Major," and the Major did.

We may here observe that, as was expected, the G——r was nowhere to be seen, but he was never missed; the Major was a host in himself, and as Coryphæus of the ceremonies he led where glory and the banquet waited. This was on shore, so the Major led the way down the gangway ladder to the superbly decorated barge which had been especially prepared for the conveyance of H.R.H. to India's coral strand. The Prince stepped into the boat, and the Major dropped his handkerchief—the signal, for such it was, was immediately perceived by means of powerful binoculars with which men stationed at the mast-heads of the ships of the squadron were furnished, and simultaneously there burst forth from the gaping throats of a thousand cannon such a right Royal salute that H. R. H. was fain to clap his hands to his ears, like an ordinary mortal, to save them from splitting. The stately barge proceeded with its precious freight propelled slowly towards the shore by a hundred lusty arms. Its course lay through an avenue, so to speak, of boats; the Major steered it like—a book! They reached the Dockyard landing stairs, which were covered with cloth of Syrian purple; then the Major still leading stepped on shore and just in the very nick of time blew a flourish on his *own* trumpet—the band not being ready. 'Twas perfect, the programme was preserved. H. R. H. said, "Well done! Bombay, that's fetching, by Jove!" and so it was.

On proceeding up the steps, the Dockyard was found converted into a perfect jungle, with a pagoda interspersed here and there giving H. R. H. the most perfect illustration of Indian forest scenery imaginable. At this stage of the programme, in keeping with the solitude of the jungle, not a soul was to be seen; but the Prince thought he saw a tiger! The illusion could not have been more perfect, it was a "marvel of art"—art had, in fact, outdone nature.

On reaching the massive gates which shut the illusionary jungle from the outer world, they were suddenly flung open, revealing to the astonished gaze of the Prince a scene the like of which had never before entered into the heart of man (or Prince) to conceive, even in a dream. The conception was all the Major's own. Extending as far as the eye could reach—that is, past the old Bombay Club to the Municipal Offices—were two lines of magnificently caparisoned elephants, *all kneeling* and with their trunks raised ready to make obeisance to the future Emperor of India. This they all did at the same moment when the Major gave them the appropriate signal by putting the fore-finger of his right hand to the side of his nose. There were divers kings on the backs of the elephants when they made obeisance. The Prince advanced, and to the nearest and haughtiest, upon the tallest elephant, H. H. the Maharaja of Pansooparie, addressed the gracious and memorable words, "*ap ka misaj kaisa hai?*" to which the Maharaja, with that purity of diction with which a city Arab has alone been supposed to be gifted, responded impressively—"You're another!" A procession was now formed which consisted of the carriage for the Major and the Prince and of others, the escort being furnished, in the absence of the Prince's own beloved Hussars by, the Bombay Volunteer Cavalry. On driving up between the elephants, H. R. H. was saluted by a shower of rose-water discharged from the trunks of the elephants as only elephants know how: this was to illustrate the monsoon, and the Prince jocatively called it "the rain of the Rajahs." On reaching the Municipal Offices, whose heavy beauty the Prince vastly admired—the procession turned off sharp to the left and there on a velvet lawn a pavilion of matchless proportions and elegance, hard by a fountain and a band stand, met the bewildered eyes of India's future Emperor. This was not all, for covering ever available spot and perched on every coin of vantage, were seen thousands of the richly coloured and expensively costumed autochthones of the country. There was a murmur of admiration as the Prince appeared, and some Parsees got up an indifferently good but nevertheless well-intended imitation of an English hurrah! There was another flourish of trumpets as H. R. H. approached the pavilion, and the Major was heard to say—with that familiarity which nothing but the confidence of gentlemanly equality can give—"now then, Wales, here we are old man—behold! the objective, realization of the dream of thy life, the 'field of the cloth of gold' in all its æsthetic verity!" To which the Prince responded briefly. "I believe you my boy!" "*E trez, Mon Prince*" said the Major: and they entered the gorgeous shamiana with its table-cloth of gold. Therein they found assembled the *élite* of the Presidency. Hitherto no one had come to the front except Major Bombastes, that being part of the programme; now, the whole of the vast assembly rose as a man on the advent of the Prince and saluted him with a hearty three times three, the lusty but mellifluous voice of the Major being, however, not undiscernible. Then they all sat down, and the Prince partook of—and we have authority for saying—enjoyed a most sumptuous repast, which was washed down with copious libations of the wit-inspiring and mirth-provoking simkin of the period—expressly provided for the occasion by Pallonjee, the well-known caterer to the public in general and the Prince in particular. The banquet being over, the usual toasts having been given and responded to, the Prince, marshalled by the Major, took a turn through the "temporary garden, made with borrowed trees and plants" which had sprung into existence, as it were, by magic. H. R. H. was particularly struck by the green and black tubs in which the plants were growing, and on the next visit your reporter believes it will be sufficient to place the tubs *without* the plants!

The carriage was now brought—a splendid open barouche and six horses—the Prince entered and, accompanied by his escort, drove round by the new Secretariat and past the University Hall and Library. The spire of the latter the Prince confidentially remarked "looked as if it meant something." On reaching the Queen's statue the carriage wheeled round and stopped. The Prince surveyed the all-but-speaking marble, and, with a tear in each eye, made the pathetic observation "My Mother!" This your reporter is pleased to affirm is a recollection of Mrs. Barbauld, and shows the exquisitely careful training of the Prince. After this touching remark, which caused the Major to take out his pocket-handkerchief, the carriage turned, and H. R. H., taking a last fond look at the image of his maternal ancestor, was driven swiftly across the Esplanade. Here he noticed, by the rising moonlight, the appliances and appurtenances used by the Bombay ducks for playing cricket, and said with his accustomed pleasantry, that he "hoped that they were up to dodging the sun as well as a ball dead on the wicket." The Bible Depository did not strike him, but the Arthur Crawford night-light opposite did. He said "it was really a brilliant idea." The Prince repeatedly took off his hat with ineffable grace to the assembled multitude; the multitude kept their hats on as the proper correlative—imitation being a form of flattery which is to well to avoid.

At the commencement of Kalbadavi Road there was a triumphal Royal arch presided over by a past Grand Worshipful Master, by the name of G——be, to whom the Prince immediately tipped the wink; showing to all who were in the secret what a true and accepted mason he was. This was a very pleasing episode, by the way! There were sundry other "Royal and triumphal arches," in fact there was a "system of arches" all the way to Parel—one, two, three, we counted in the Kalbadavi Road—all markedly masonic. "The Prince, his retinue and the cavalcade" proceeded in "great state;" the way being lined with the "dark chivalry of the East" for the purpose of repressing the great-Eastern-unwashed in their ardent curiosity to see the coming K. I should not omit to mention that the Municipal Commissioner had with a high hand, but most providentially, covered with gravel the tramway lines so that the carriages not only proceeded centrally as to the road but preserved their centres of gravity as well, thus giving that air of "solemnity" to the pageant which had been desiderated, and which otherwise might have been wanting.

After passing through the Bhendy Bazar the Prince was greatly interested in the disjointed conformation of the Jamsetjee Hospital, but was rather staggered by the "Obstetric" Institution, asking the Major what sort of Hindoo place that was; to which the Major astutely replied that "Obstetric" was a Hindustanee word for *blankets*, and that it was a terribly hot place to "lie in!" where upon H. R. H. put the tip of his thumb to the tip of his nose and spread his fingers out—ejaculating expressively, "I twig!" All along the route the houses were illuminated, and some illuminators deserve especial mention: the moon in particular did well. The next *point de vue* was at the Elphinstone College and the Museum, but a cloud came over the face of the moon and they did not show up satisfactorily.

The Prince pursued the even tenor of his carriage way and finally without accident reached Parel, where the G——r and the Body Guard turned out to receive him. More we cannot report at present, but it is said that the Prince—with that prudence for which he is famous—put his feet in hot water before going to bed, to stave off an anticipated cold. It has also been affirmed, with what truth we cannot say, that on his arrival at Parel he polished off a remarkably well-proportioned peg, before even hanging his hat up. We need hardly add that the gallant Major, like a *preux chevalier*, slept (?) on a rug outside the door of the Royal Chamber, with a revolver in one hand and a drawn sword in the other; thereby eternally justifying "the hopes and expectations of the citizens of Bombay."

Bombay, 1st November, 1875.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SATURDAY'S "GAZETTE OF INDIA"—RESOLUTION ON PUBLIC WORKS EXPENDITURE.

SIMLA, 12th June.

The Resolution of the Government of India on the Public Works Department reviews from July 1873, commencing with the resolution on railways and irrigation works, with the forecast of the probable result of the annual outlay of 4½ millions for five years. The forecast has been more than justified by facts which show a large decrease in the net annual charge for 1873-74 and the following year.

It has been considered expedient to limit the annual outlay on reproductive public works extraordinary, and funds have been authorised to be raised by loan, if necessary, to the extent of four millions. On this basis new tables have been prepared, which include the operations of 1872-73 and 1873-74, taken from the actual outlay, and 1874 75 taken from the regular estimate. Operations for 1875-76 are based on the budget estimate, and those of the following four years are calculated on the best possible estimate.

The new forecast extends to 1879-80. The excess of interest charges over net receipts are estimated to show a decrease from £2,357,696 actual charge 1872-73 to £1,939,806 in 1879-80, the annual average charge being estimated at £2,023,126; this result is considered satisfactory.

Taking the moderate growth of income from existing railways and irrigation works, and the small returns from new works, an annual capital outlay of 4 millions for the next five years with 4½ per cent. interest is not likely to result in any increase in the annual charge on the public revenues.

According to this forecast the progress expected within the specified period in guaranteed railways is as follows: the Cawnpore bridge over the Ganges will be completed before the end of the current year, and connection will be established with the East Indian Railway: the Southern extension of the South Indian Railway, 216 miles, of the Northern extension, 218 miles, are expected to be completed within two years.

The progress in the State Railways embraces the probable completion of 1865 miles of railway, of which 719 will be on the broad and 1,146 on the narrow gauge. Other lines will be undertaken as funds and the staffs of officials are free to work them.

The irrigation works now under construction in Bengal, Madras, Bombay, North-Western Provinces and the Punjab will all be pushed forward and completed at different periods between the present year and the year 1879-80.

Captain Prideaux is appointed Assistant Secretary to the Foreign Department.

THE NAWAB OF BHAWULPORE.

LAHORE, 12th June.

The Nawab of Bhawulpore is now out of danger, and will be removed to Kashmere as soon as practicable.

AN OFFICER APPOINTED SUB-DEACON.

Captain LeMarchant Carey, Assistant Controller, P. W. D., Punjab, has been ordained Sub-Deacon of Lahore under a commission from the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

THE BURMA MISSION.

CALCUTTA, 13th June.

Rangoon, 12*th Evening*.—No news has been received from Mandalay regarding the Mission, the telegraph line being still closed.

Many absurd reports are being circulated here but they are quite unfounded.

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, 11th June.

In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Cross introduced the Labour Laws Bill, modifying the legislation which at present affects the relations of workmen and employers.

Lord George Hamilton, in replying to a question, said that during next week a despatch would be laid before the Indian Council addressed to the Government of India, assenting generally to the recommendations of the East Indian Officers' Compensation Committee.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 11th June, Noon.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton....	50,000	bales.
Do do Surats....	14,000	do
Do do Imports of Cotton....	86,000	do
Do do Surats....	22,000	do
Do do Stock of Cotton....	1,000,000	do
Do do Surats....	199,000	do
Do Stock of Cotton in London.	106,875	do

In Surats during the week sales have been pressed and prices have been irregular.

LONDON, 11th June, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed heavy. Surats very heavy.

The London Cotton Market has been flat.

Fair Dhollera 5¼.

In the Manchester Market to-day there has been little enquiry.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s. 1½d.
8¼ lbs. do.	8s. 9d.
40's Mule Twist	1s. 0½d.
3 per cent. Consols for account	93
5 do. French Rente, 1872	103½

The sum of £49,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrivals.—Wimbledon and Linda.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 12th June.

French Mail Steamer Anadyr, from China, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Cannanore, 13th June, 4 p.m.—Weather cloudy, wind W., Ther. 81.

Carwar, 13th June, 5 p.m.—Weather fine, wind S., Ther. 85, Bar. 29·87. Fall of rain 1 cent.

Mangalore, 13th June, 4-20 p.m.—Weather Rainy, wind S. S. W., Ther. max. 82, min. 87, W. B. 79, Bar. 29·64.

Vingorla, 13th June, 5pm.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W. light, Ther. 90. Fall of rain 44 cents.

The last girder of the railway bridge across the Ganges at Cawnpore has been successfully laid in position, and the bridge will be ready for traffic in the early part of next month.

The death is announced at Mussoorie of Miss Seelye, M.D., who was for some time connected with the American Mission Home in Calcutta. Miss Seelye's character and personal worth endeared her to a large circle of friends.

Doorgah Shah, the Treasurer of the Court of Naini Tal, has been sentenced by the Commissioner of Kumaon to five years' imprisonment, in connection with certain embezzlements of money. The punishment was most justly merited, as he was an old offender and had made away with money to the extent of something like a lac and a half of rupees.

The *Rangoon Gazette* asserts that Lee See Tai visited Mandalay as the accredited agent from China, and was the bearer of despatches officially announcing the decease of the late Emperor of China. As an honoured guest of the King of Burmah, he was invested with the order of the Tsalway on the 20th ultimo, and left the capital of Upper Burmah two days afterwards.

An appeal has been made by the Murree Fire Relief Committee for subscriptions on behalf of the sufferers by the late destructive fire at that station. The Committee states that 219 houses containing large quantities of grain, stores of various kinds, cloth, jewellery and other valuable articles have been entirely destroyed. The total loss is estimated at three lacs of rupees.

The teas sold in Calcutta on the 7th instant were from all the districts, and went off at better rates than have been realized at previous sales this season. This is said to be due, the *Calcutta Statesman* says, in some measure to the present very low rate of Exchange which induces those who wish to send funds to England to make use of tea as a means of remittance instead of banker's bills.

The *Pioneer*:—Bombay has long been in want of an hospital for the use of the poorer classes of Europeans. More than one vain appeal has already been made on its behalf. The latest proposal is that the visit of the Prince of Wales should be made the occasion of a fresh effort. It is estimated that a lakh of rupees would secure the establishment of the hospital on a permanent footing. Only the other day it was proposed that the town should expend three lakhs on fireworks and the like in honor of its illustrious visitor. Surely the railway companies and merchants would not grudge their share of a third portion of that sum for so philanthropic a purpose as the foregoing.

A capital story is told by the London correspondent of the Simla paper:—"A lady of well known musical ability found amongst her songs one evening a comic melody of one of the low Music Halls in London. The discovery was made at an evening party by the gentleman who escorted the fair singer to the piano, and was turning over her music portfolio. Although something of a Bohemian himself, he was rather staggered at coming upon such a song, which was less moral even than musical. He said nothing then, but told his bachelor friends, one of whom brought the matter to the lady's notice. She of course denied all knowledge of the song, but, on inquiring from her maid, was informed 'Cook played the pianner,' and when missus was out often entertained her fellow servants with songs in the drawing room! Cook had upon this occasion left one of her songs amongst her mistress' books."

The editor and the publisher of the *Ceylon Times* have been called upon by the Supreme Court of Ceylon to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of Court with reference to an article touching the decision of the Judges of that Court in a late trial. The article, which was read in Court, contains the following remarks:—

> We feel no surprise at the decision of the Supreme Court on the out-door Proctors' appeal. Judges, the majority of whom have spent their lives in the foul atmosphere of Hulfsdorp, are little likely to possess high-flown notions of either the dignity or the purity of the Bar. It was easy to see from the beginning of the case in appeal that the Judges were unfavourable to Mr. Conolly's decision, and that the "pestiferous rogues" would manage to wriggle out of the scrape. We are not going to impugn the opinion of the Supreme Court upon the technical point before it, but this we say that if the Supreme Court were the tribunal that it ought to be, it would have taken up a very different attitude towards both the touts and their employers. The Court does not feel called upon to invoke the Legislature, and prefers to leave the subject to the Bar. To the Bar, forsooth! the matter may be safely left, with very little danger of any steps being taken which will interfere with the 'visible means of subsistence' of its jackals."

The *Indian Daily News* publishes the following rumours about the Medical Service:—"Rumours regarding the amalgamation of the Medical Service of the British and the Indian armies have again revived. A scheme has been prepared, and was referred some time ago to the Local Governments and the Surgeon General of the Indian Medical Department for opinion and report; but as the whole is supposed to be strictly confidential, we are not in a position to give particulars. All that we can say is, that the amalgamation will take place, and that considerable changes in the Medical Department are likely to be made at no distant period. From what has lately transpired, we learn that there will be a separate department under the Government of India, to be placed under a Chief Medical Officer, like the Home, the Foreign, the Financial Departments, &c. The question as to whether the chief officer will be selected from the British or Indian Army is to be determined hereafter. In the Bengal Presidency, the Chief Medical Officer, Director or Secretary to the India Government, in the Medical Department (or whatever may be the designation of the officer) will have three deputies or assistants, who will be placed under the control of the Local Governments, *viz.*, the Bengal, N. W. Provinces, and the Punjaub, and will be empowered to exercise supervision over all Civil Medical Establishments under those Governments. There will also be some six or seven Surgeons-General or Inspectors General in connection with the troops, who are to be placed under the immediate control of the Commander-in-Chief, with powers to communicate with the Supreme Government. If our information be correct, it appears that there can possibly be no reduction of public expenditure by the changes contemplated. The only reduction that we can at present even guess at is in the existing number of the Deputy Surgeons-General.

Bengal has been desolated frequently by cyclones which visit parts of that Presidency either before or after the monsoon, but the cyclone which spent its fury over Midnapore and Burdwan on the 15th and 16th of October last, a report of which has recently been presented to the Bengal Government, seems to have been unusually severe and to have been more disastrous than any former one. This storm commenced at noon on the 15th October and lasted till 4 p. m. the next day before it was finally dispersed. During that time 3,392 persons at least are reported to have been killed on land, and many more deaths are believed by the district officers to have occurred. In Burdwan district upwards of 21,000 houses were destroyed and 17,500 cattle were reported to have perished. In the town of Midnapore where the intensity of the storm was the greatest, the largest loss of life took place, and out of the total number of persons who lost their lives on that occasion 3,049 belonged to the Midnapoor district. The fall of rain in some parts of the country visited by this cyclone was very heavy. In the Moorshedabad district 163 inches of rain were measured on the 16th of October, a fall almost incredibly large. The attempts to discover the origin of these storms and the course they take seem to be very unsuccessful, whilst the knowledge of their approach is sometimes confined to a very short time. The barometer was on the occasion of the cyclone under notice very slow in its action, the commanders of vessels were unable accurately to judge the distance of the storm and their ships were actually in the radius of the hurricane before they were able to make any efforts to get out of its path. In the Bay of Bengal these cyclones have their origin and in the supposition that these storms are generated in the belt lying between two parallel atmospheric currents flowing in opposite directions, the origin of the cyclone of the 15th October last may be found in the observations of the weather just before the bursting of the cyclone, which showed that there was on the 12th October strong squally North Easterly wind about 17° North, while wet squally gales from West-South-West were blowing at the same time a degree or two to the South, thus implying comparatively high atmospheric pressures to the South and North of the belt. Mr. Wilson, the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal, made some valuable observations during the time the cyclone was raging and reports of its progress were also received from several districts, and these valuable records will be found to be of great service on future occasions, when measures may possibly be taken to anticipate the approach of these terrible storms, and in that way to mitigate in some degree their severity.

BOMBAY.

Disobedience.—The second officer of the B. S. Ottercaps was yesterday charged with this offence, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, and was held over, on remand, until this morning.

A Drunken Driver.—Narayen Ettoo was charged with having been drunk and incapable while in charge of a vehicle and horse, and was, on conviction, sentenced by Mr. C. P. Cooper to pay a fine of Rs. 2.

Illicit Sale of Spirits.—A toddy drawer named Celloo Goonajee was yesterday fined Rs. 30, by Mr. C. P. Cooper, for having sold spirituous liquors without a license for so doing, he having been charged with that offence by Constable Atkinson.

Drunk and Assaulting.—Bhoosee Tookappa, described as a shoe-maker, was yesterday convicted before Mr. C. P. Cooper, of having been drunk during the previous day, and while in that condition assaulted Gunga, woman. His Worship fined the prisoner Rs. 5 with the option of a week's hard labour.

We are requested to state that copies of the requisition to the Sheriff, requesting him to convene a public meeting for the purpose of considering the best means for providing a suitable reception for the Prince of Wales, lie at the offices of the three dailies, the Municipal offices, the Town Hall, and the office of the Chamber of Commerce.

A Complaint.—A correspondent writes to us complaining of the irregularity in the running of the trams. He says:—"I waited at the end of the Esplanade near the Money School from 9 to 9-40, and although I saw three cars pass me towards Colaba, there were none going towards Byculla, and having lost all patience, I had to engage a buggy and paid five annas to convey me to Oomercarry."

His Excellency the Governor.—His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse, K. C. B., the Governor of Bombay, will leave Mahableshwar this morning and will arrive at Guneesh Khind, Government House, in the evening.—*Poona Observer*.

The Marwarries and ryots are still at variance in the different villages in the neighbourhood of Poona. Some of the Marwarries have taken refuge in Poona as they are afraid to remain in the villages while the ryots are in such an excited state. Major Portman returned to the districts on Monday last, on receiving information that disturbances were threatened in the Seroor Talooka. The ryots seem thoroughly roused to resistance by the extortions of the Marwarries.—*Deccan Herald*.

A murder was committed in the City of Poona on Wednesday last. The murderer is a police sepoy, and in a fit of jealousy he murdered the woman whom he had been living with for some time past. He has confessed his crime and voluntarily given himself into the custody of his brother policemen who have taken him in charge until the case comes on for trial.—*Id.*

A fatal accident occurred on Saturday last. A Cutchee ascended the tower of the Trinity Church to have a bird's eye view of Kurrachee, when he fell to the ground and died instantaneously. It appears that the deceased was subject to fits, and once attempted to drown himself at Keamaree when a fisherman rescued him.—*Sind News*.

Fatal Railway Accident.—A terrible accident took place at the Jubbulpore station on the morning of the 8th instant. Shortly after the arrival of the mail train, Baboo Shamlall Ghose, one of the assistants to the goods clerk, had occasion to cross the line to get on the station platform, but not observing that the train engine was coming on the 2nd line, he was knocked down, and both his legs and right arm were cut off; he was dragged a short distance by the ash-pan of the engine, which was not high enough from the ground to admit of his clearing it. He was immediately removed to the Civil Hospital, but died within a quarter of an hour from the fearful injuries He has left a widow and three young children. The want of an overbridge is very much felt at Jubbulpore,—for which we understand estimates have been framed long ago,—as the nature of their duties necessitates the employe's frequently crossing the line on business on the arrival of a train,—the goods shed being immediately opposite the platform. On the occasion of the accident above noticed the clerk was crossing from the goods shed to the platform, but the arches that are now building prevented his seeing the approaching engine, and he had just stepped under the arches on to the second line to cross over when he was knocked down. No one observed the accident, it being so sudden, until the engine had passed over him, as the E. I. R. mail just arrived was standing next the platform, so that no one could warn the unfortunate man of his danger. Will the E. I. R. authorities do anything for this man's family? He was an old servant, and they were entirely dependent on him for support: he also used to contribute something towards the support of his mother.—*Railway Service Gazette*.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A special general meeting was held on Saturday last, for the purpose of considering several items of business, among others, to vote an address to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; and to agree to a requisition to the Sheriff of Bombay, calling upon him to convene a meeting of the inhabitants of the city, to consider the best means of providing for the reception of His Royal Highness.

The Chairman (J. A. Forbes, Esq.) said that as quarter of an hour had elapsed since the time fixed for the meeting to commence, and there were not yet a sufficient number of members present to form a quorum, he would suggest that the requisition to the Sheriff alluded to in the programme of the business for which they had met, should be handed round for signature.

The Chairman then read the requisition.

Dr. Blaney asked if the signing of the requisition was not part of the business before the meeting.

The Chairman replied that it was not.

Mr. Oliphant asked the Chairman whether it was proposed that the Corporation should go to the public meeting to be held at the Town Hall, with their views already cut and dry as to the reception of the Prince of Wales?

The Chairman replied that he thought the subject of the reception ought to go to the Town Hall, he did not suppose that the Corporation had any cut and dry proposals to make. He then proposed that as a quorum of members was not present, the meeting should be adjourned to Tuesday next.

A member objected and suggested Wednesday, but ultimately Tuesday next at 4 o'clock p.m. was fixed.

Mr. Oliphant, addressing the chair, said that he hoped that he was not out of order, but he would like to say a few words on the subject of the reception of the Prince of Wales. It was justly considered the peculiar privilege of Her Most Gracious Majesty's subjects to provide for the reception of members of the Royal Family, more especially when they were visiting a place with the intention of promoting the welfare of and bestowing advantages on the inhabitants. As a general rule, corporate bodies always took the lead in carrying out the wishes of the public in this respect, Whatever was to be done should, however, be done with perfect unanimity. The loyalty of the Bombay Corporation was undoubted, and if the Corporation were to attend the meeting at the Town Hall, he would like them to go with their views prepared. He would not like to indent on the small balance in the hands of the Corporation for the expenses they would have to incur and which there were other ways of meeting, which it would be well for the Corporation to consider and act upon. If they indented on the Corporation funds, the Municipal Commissioner would probably have to recoup the deficiency such a proceeding might create, by imposing a new tax, which would press heavily on the poor. If a committee were formed they might see how this could be avoided. They might petition Government either to expend a certain sum, or to grant a special Act, authorizing the imposition of a small tax—say, a tax of one or two rupees a head, on all servants, wherever more than one was kept. In this way, a large sum might be raised, and the liberality of the masters would not be overtaxed. In conclusion, he thought that whatever was done should be done unanimously.

The meeting then adjourned.

ACTION FOR DAMAGES AGAINST THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

The action for damages filed against the proprietors of the *Times of India* newspaper by the late assistant editor of that paper was heard before Mr. Justice Marriott at the High Court on Saturday last. The plaintiff in the case is Mr. Sidney Laman Blanchard, barrister-at-law, at present Editor of the *Indian Statesman* newspaper; and the defendants are Colonel Nassau Lees, Mr. Mathias Mull, and Mr. W. Martin Wood. The plaintiff claimed Rs. 15,600 as damages being the loss of two years' salary occasioned to him by his wrongful dismissal from the defendants' employ on the 2nd June, 1874. Much interest was evinced in the case by members of the Bar and by others. Mr. Purcell, with Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for the plaintiff Mr. Latham, with Mr. Hart, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Purcell said—In this case the plaint sets out the following facts:—The plaintiff seeks to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 15,600 in respect of the cause of action hereinafter mentioned. 2. By an agreement dated the 3rd May 1873, and made between the defendants of the one part and the plaintiff of the other part, the defendants agreed to employ the plaintiff as assistant editor of the said *Times of India* newspaper, but to perform all the duties appertaining to the office of sub-editor hitherto performed by the gentleman holding that post, besides writing leaders when required and assisting generally in the editorial duties of the said newspaper as required. It was by the said agreement further agreed (amongst other things) that the said engagement of the plaintiff by the defendants should be for three years, and that the remuneration to be paid by the defendants to the plaintiff for his services should be Rs. 500 a month for the first year, Rs. 600 a month for the second year, and Rs. 700 a month for the third year, such remuneration to commence from his landing in Bombay and commencing his duties. 3. In consequence and performance of the above stated agreement, which was signed in England, the plaintiff left England and landed at Bombay on the 11th June 1873, and on the same day commenced the performance of his duties under the said agreement. 4. And ever since then and until the defendants discharged him, as in the next para hereof mentioned, the plaintiff well and efficiently, and to the best of his abilities, did and performed all the work and duties which, by the above stated agreement, he was bound to do and perform, and besides did divers pieces of work, and performed divers duties, which, though he was not bound by the said agreement to do or perform, the defendants required him to do and perform, and the plaintiff devoted the whole of his time and attention to the duties of his office. 5. Yet the defendants, on the 2nd June 1874, wrongfully and without any default on the part of the plaintiff, dismissed the plaintiff. 6. The plaintiff submits he is entitled to recover from the defendants, as damages for his said wrongful dismissal, the whole of the money which, but for his dismissal, he would have been entitled to, from the date of such dismissal till the expiration of the three years mentioned in the above stated agreement, which money amounts to Rs. 15,600 as per particulars hereunto annexed.

The written statement is as follows:—The defendants deny that the plaintiff is entitled to the sum in the plaint claimed, or any part thereof, and submit that the plaint ought to be dismissed with costs. 2. The defendants admit that the agreement bearing date the 3rd May 1873, in the second para of the plaint mentioned, was made and entered into by the defendants and the plaintiff, and was of such purport and effect as in the second para stated, but for greater certainty the defendants crave leave to refer thereto if necessary. 3. The defendants admit that the plaintiff left England and landed in Bombay, and that he commenced the performance of his duties in the employ of the defendants on the date in the third para. of the plaint mentioned. 4. The defendants deny that ever since such last mentioned date, and until the defendants discharged him, the plaintiff well and efficiently, and to the best of his abilities, did and performed all the works and duties which by the said agreement he was bound to do and perform, or that he did and performed any other pieces of work and duties which he was not bound by the said agreement to do and perform, or that he devoted the whole of his time and attention to the duties of his office. On the contrary, the defendants say that the plaintiff was not ready and willing to perform, and did not perform, the services agreed on during the period for which he seeks to recover the sum in the plaint claimed, and that, after the making of the said agreement and before the alleged breach thereof by the defendants, the plaintiff misconducted himself by wilfully disobeying the reasonable orders and requests of the defendants, by them made to the plaintiff in the said employment or service, and by frequently absenting himself at unreasonable times and without sufficient cause from his duties, and by refusing, neglecting, or failing to perform the same. And without limiting themselves to, or in any wise waiving their right to show that the dismissal of the plaintiff, as hereinafter admitted, was justifiable upon grounds further and other than those now particularly mentioned, the defendants charge in particular that the plaintiff frequently and unreasonably refused and neglected to write articles for the defendants' said newspaper when required so to do, and to perform the duties of sub-editor of the said newspaper; and that when he did perform any such duties, he performed them with such negligence; and, as the defendants are informed and believe, divulged to strangers matters of a private nature concerning the management and editing of the said newspaper and the authorship of articles published therein, in such a way as tended to bring the said newspaper into disrepute; and that the defendant, by his irregular attendance at the office of the said newspaper, frequently necessitated the employment of printers beyond the regular working hours at an increase of pay and the performance by other persons employed in the said office of the plaintiff's duties in addition to their own. The defendants say that such acts, omissions, neglects and defaults on the part of the plaintiff tended to cause, and did cause, to the defendants considerable pecuniary loss in and about the printing, publishing, and sale of their said newspaper, wherefore the defendants, on the 2nd June 1874, discharged the plaintiff from the said employment, which is the alleged breach by them of the said agreement of the 3rd May 1873, but the defendants deny that such dismissal was wrongful or without any fault on the part of the plaintiff as in the fifth para. of the plaint alleged. 5. The defendants say that, after such wrongful acts, omissions, neglects, and defaults, by the plaintiff as in the last preceding para. mentioned, but before the said dismissal of the plaintiff, that is to say on the 28th May 1874, the defendants out of regard for the plaintiff, offered to him, without prejudice to themselves, the option of resigning his said employment with a bonus of one month's pay, but the plaintiff refused to accept such offer. The defendants also say that, since the said 2nd June 1874, the plaintiff has obtained other remunerative employment in Bombay. And the defendants submit that, in no event, can the plaintiff be entitled to the full sum of Rs. 15,600 as damages for his said dismissal as in the 6th para. of the plaint alleged. The defendants will rely on the documents set forth in the schedule hereunto annexed.

Mr. Purcell said he apprehended that the plea here being that of justification, it would have to be proved.

Mr. Hart—The damages would have to be proved.

The Judge.—Better settle the issues first.

Mr. Hart said the first issue would be whether the defendants were justified in dismissing the plaintiff? and second, whether the plaintiff was entitled to any relief?

The Judge said he thought the issues should be: 1st, whether the defendants were justified in dismissing the plaintiff as in the 4th para of the written statement alleged? and 2nd, whether the plaintiff was entitled to recover from the defendants the amount of damages claimed by him?

Mr. Purcell then put in the original agreement of the 3rd May 1873 between the plaintiff of the one part, and William Nassau Lees, Lieut. Colonel in Her Majesty's Army, Mathias Mull, and W. M. Wood of the other part.

Mr. Purcell said he thought the first issue was entirely for the defendants to prove.

The Judge—You had better prove your damages.

Mr. Purcell said the question of damages would be a matter very easily agreed upon; for the salary to which the plaintiff would be entitled for the second and third years appeared on the face of the agreement itself. He did not think there would be any advantage in interposing matter of any other sort.

Mr. Hart said he could not agree to his learned friend's proposal: he did not know what the value of plaintiff's services in other employ might be.

Mr. Sidney Laman Blanchard was then called and said—I am the plaintiff in this case. This is the agreement (points to it) made between me and William Nassau Lees. In pursuance of this agreement, I left England and came to Bombay. I arrived in Bombay on the 11th June 1873. I immediately entered upon my duties as assistant editor of the *Times of India*. I continued to carry on my duties up to the 2nd June 1874. I was ready and willing to continue in the discharge of those duties to the end of the period mentioned in the agreement. Disagreements, however, arose between me and the recently appointed editor (Mr. Grattan Geary). The immediate cause was a report made upon me by him.

Mr. Purcell—I don't want the particulars. Was it your receiving a letter that caused you to leave off your duties?

Mr. Blanchard—Yes, it was receiving a letter. Here it is.

Mr. Purcell read the letter which is as follows:—

Bombay, 2nd June 1874,

To Sidney Laman Blanchard, Esq.,

Sir,—The proprietors of the *Times of India* newspaper are unanimously of opinion that they have reason to be dissatisfied with your conduct as assistant editor of that paper and the failure on your part properly to perform the duties of sub-editor attached to that office They therefore beg to inform you that they have no further need of your services, and dispense with your attendance at the *Times of India* office from this day.

W. N. Lees, Lieut. Col.,
by his attorney G. Manson.
M. Mull.
W. Martin Wood.

Mr. Blanchard continued—For the first year under the agreement I was paid at the rate of Rs. 500 a month; for the second year I was to receive Rs. 600, and for the third year Rs. 700 per month. On ceasing to be assistant editor of the *Times of India*, I took chambers and within two or three weeks appeared as a barrister in Court. I certainly had not the good fortune to be successful. I have now again procured literary employment as editor of the *Indian Statesman*. I became such on the 15th January 1875. The rate of remuneration was to be very much dependent upon the profits, but I was entitled to draw Rs. 350 per month. I have not drawn my salary, but have been dependent on my private resources. I was entitled to draw a certain proportion of the profits, but have no expectation of receiving any considerable sum beyond the Rs. 350 per month. I have very little prospect of continuing in the *Indian Statesman*, or of any body else continuing in my stead. I do not like to enter into the particulars. I have entered into no binding agreement with the proprietors which I could enforce. My employment is at will.

To the Judge—Mr. Knight employed me.

Mr. Hart—Did you say Mr. Knight undertook to pay you for any fixed period?

Mr. Blanchard—The positive engagement with Mr. Knight was for six months from January last.

Mr. Blanchard was further cross-examined by Mr. Hart:—

Do I understand you to say that you got no employment as a barrister?—Very little.

Will you tell us what was the total amount of your receipts?—Not more than Rs. 150.

Did you contribute articles to the Bombay papers?—I wrote a few articles for the *Bombay Gazette*—very few:

Did you receive any remuneration for those articles?—Yes, but I cannot tell how much without referring to the office.

Were you employed in the *Bombay Gazette* as sub-editor or on the staff of the paper?—I held no appointment whatever.

Did you not go to Baroda for the *Bombay Gazette*?—Not for the *Bombay Gazette*, but I wrote two letters for them.

And received remuneration?—Yes, I received remuneration for them.

You told my friend that, on arriving in Bombay, you entered upon your duties as assistant editor?—Yes.

I want to know whether you entered upon your duties as sub-editor also?—Yes, I entered upon the duties of my predecessor, Mr. Shepherd, but I did not know what work he performed. I performed the duties of sub-editor and had to combine the two sorts of work. I was called assistant editor, not sub-editor. I always did the assistant editor's work. I always consulted with Mr. Wood as to the day's work and suggested subjects for leaders, &c.

The Judge—What is the sub-editor's work?

Mr. Blanchard—He is in charge of the news department, has supervision of the reporters, has to revise correspondence, and—sometimes, not always—makes cuttings from other papers. A great deal of the correspondence passes through his hands. There are usually two or three sub-editors to a paper. Where a paper is not fully manned, as the *Times of India* was not, the work is not very clearly defined. Where there are not many men, you have to do work rather as you can than as you will; and we used to be accommodating. Sometimes I wrote the principal articles, and sometimes the second articles. My duties as assistant editor were to consult with the editor upon the different subjects to be written upon, to assist in writing them, to read and review books and pamphlets and Government papers. The work is very miscellaneous.

The Judge—You had to get up subjects which required to be discussed?—Yes, these were my substantive duties; the minor varied from time to time. My instructions from Colonel Lees were to represent the paper out of door as much as possible.

Cross examination by Mr. Hart continued:—

Is not the sub-editor responsible for all the matter except the editorials and the advertisements?—Yes, if there were only one, but there was no sub-editor to the paper at the time.

To do this, the sub-editor would have to look through the files of papers and to select extracts?—Yes, that would be his duty, but I was intended for more respectable work.

The sub-editor might annex a short comment, if necessary, to the extracts?—Yes, if necessary. The extracts are given under different headings, and the name of the paper is annexed. The comments are given in another part of the paper.

These are short comments called sub-editorials?—Yes, they are vulgarly so called in the office—they are technically so called, I would not say vulgarly. These sometimes come from outside; sometimes from the editor and others. A sub-editor in England has seldom to write a line.

But a sub-editor is required to contribute when there is more room in the paper?—Yes, but there was no sub-editor. I had to do the small as well as the large editorials.

Amongst the papers from which extracts have to be made is the Government Gazette?—It was done by the printer, and the paper was sent back to the editor to see if any long papers were to be extracted.

Did you not refuse to have anything to do with the Government Gazette?—I did not. It was mere routine work, and I asked it be sent to the two gentlemen who lived at the office.

It is not desirable that the same extracts should get in more than once?—It is not, but they do get into every paper.

The same extracts appeared frequently in the *Times of India* during the time you were sub-editor?—Oh, no, not frequently. I did not send up the same extracts. There were only two or three instances of it. One was a repetition of some paras in the overland edition of the *Times of India*. I can easily explain how that was.

The Judge—You had better leave the explanation for the re-examination. You say one instance was a para. in the overland edition?

Mr. Blanchard—But it was not my mistake.

Mr. Judge—Better leave the explanation for the re-examination.

Mr. Hart continued the cross-examination:—

Do you recollect attending a meeting of the proprietors on the 13th May 1874, at which the repetitions in the Overland Summary of the 4th May were discussed?—Oh yes, that was the great day of my impeachment.

Are you aware there were in all thirty repetitions brought to notice at the meeting?—Oh no, not so many. I was not responsible for them. There were some in the heads of intelligence, but it was the fault of the printer. I fancy I was called upon by the proprietors to explain why there had been repetitions, and I said mistakes occurred in the best London papers.

You say such mistakes occur in the best London papers and cannot be avoided?—Yes, they do occur. It was the fault of the printer, and when I asked him afterwards, he admitted it.

Were you not asked by Mr. Manson whether you considered the Overland Summary of the 4th May properly sub-edited?—Yes, I was asked.

Did you not say you could not say it was, that you were new to the work, and that you did not recollect what had appeared before?—I do not recollect saying that I "could not say it was"; what I said was that I was new to the work and could not say whether it was properly sub-edited or not.

Did you not send a written explanation to the proprietors dated the 16th May?—I sent several.

Do you remember that, at a meeting held on the 24th May, the proprietors said they would hold you strictly responsible for the sub-editor's work?—They did, and they took the other work away from me.

If the proofs of the Summary of the 4th May had been properly revised, these repetitions would have been impossible?—It is really a matter of taste, and the practice varies.

You do not understand my question. If the proofs had been properly revised, these repetitions would have been impossible?—Not under the circumstance. The printer admitted afterwards it was his mistake.

The Judge—This is rather indefinite. You have to put in the paper of the 4th May, and then put your questions.

Mr. Hart put in a copy of the Summary and pointed out some repetitions.

Mr. Hart—Here there are three repetitions about the return of the Hon. Ashley Eden from Rangoon?—Yes, and the same thing occurred in the *Times of India* last week, as I pointed out to a friend. (A laugh.) It was no more my mistake than it is that of the learned counsel. I could not have made that mistake.

I don't say you sent the interesting news three times over, but if you had properly revised the proof, would you not have seen it at once?—Yes, if I had stayed till a very late hour. But it was the duty of the printer, if he received the same para twice over, to have drawn the attention of the gentleman who sent it.

Mr. Purcell—This is a copy of the Summary with any quantity of Mr. Geary's notes. I should not object to a clean copy being put in.

A clean copy was sent for and afterwards put in.

Mr. Hart—Another point in making extracts is to see that the news shall not be too stale?—That is an object.

Is it not the fact that while you were sub-editor, too many stale paras went in?—Yes, during the week following the 24th May, because I had not the news by heart. I was new to making selections for the daily paper from the other papers. They gave me no opportunity to learn the work. There were possibly some repetitions in the daily paper, but not more than appear in other papers.

Then the inference must be that not only the Summary but the daily paper as well was inefficiently sub edited?—It was in reference to the daily paper, and not the Summary, I said I was new to the work.

Was not the daily paper produced at the meeting of the 13th May?—I think it was; but the chief wrangle was about the Summary of the 4th May, and that was the printer's mistake.

Did you not say in reference to the Summary that you were new to the work?—I don't think I did, I don't see how I could. It would not have been true. I was not new to the work.

In your letter of the 15th May, you say "Mr. Geary complains," &c.?—That refers to the daily paper.

Had you been in the habit of doing the Summary before the 4th May?—Not the whole of it. I did the heads of intelligence and the general summary. I did not do the whole of it at first. I did not put it together or arrange it.

What you did was comprised in the first two pages?—Yes, the first two or three pages. It took me all day. It was the hardest day's work in the week. I have forgotten one little point. In the interior of the Summary, I did a little of compilation out of the file of papers received on the Sunday, that is how it was very hard work.

When did you begin to look to the whole of the Summary?—I think very recently—after Mr. Geary became editor.

The Judge—When did Mr. Geary become editor?

Mr. Blanchard—I could not give the date, but it was about a year ago.

Mr. Hart—During that time you refused to do both the works?—I never refused; I simply said somebody must do the other work.

Was it not part of your duty to sub-edit the whole of the Summary?—No, Mr. Geary undertook to do the minor part of it.

Leaving the Summary for a moment, is it not part of the duty of a sub-editor to arrange all the matter, and if there is an overplus, to say which part is to go in and which not?—It is not possible to get all the matter together. I have left out matter for which there was no room.

Were not the printers left to themselves to decide what they were to put in?—I never left it to the printers when they brought it to my notice. They had only to make a note in the margin to bring to my notice that they had too much matter.

The sub-editor should supervise the whole of the proofs to see that nothing improper went in?—I always did so when the proofs came to me, and I was as cautious as any body could be.

Is it not the fact that the printers had to take proofs to the reporters, because you declined to examine them?—I never heard such a thing mentioned.

Did you hear that, after you revised proofs, the printers came upon objectionable matter which they had to take to the reporters?—I never heard of such a thing. It would have been mentioned to me the next morning.

The correspondence also falls under the sub-editor's duties?—The editor would see some of it and pass the rest to the sub-editor. Most of the correspondence came to me.

When a certain class of natives write letters to the papers, they require a great deal of correction?—A great deal.

Did you not refuse to correct letters?—I never did refuse; only sometimes passed them to the waste-paper basket as trash. I always corrected a great many.

You told us that it was the sub-editor's duty to supervise the work of the reporters?—I did not direct them about; they knew their work. I sometimes asked them what was going on. In this case, Mr. Geary, as manager, directed the reporters. My duties were very ill-defined. It was no part of my defined duties to supervise the reporters' work.

Were you never told it was the duty of the sub-editor to tell reporters where to go and what to do?—No, never.

Mr. Hart—That is all I have to say about reporters, and it is now 2 o'clock.

On the Court reassembling after tiffin, the cross-examination was proceeded with.

Have you ascertained what the remuneration was you got from the *Bombay Gazette*?—I am sorry it escaped my memory, but I should find it when the Court rises.

The Judge—What about the remuneration?

Mr. Hart—He forgot to ascertain the remuneration he got from the *Gazette*, but would be able to do it on Monday.

To Mr. Blanchard—Was it part of the duties of the sub-editor to write comments upon current topics?—It was part of my duty as assistant editor, not as sub-editor.

Is it the fact that you frequently contented yourself with copying articles from other papers instead of writing original ones?—Not more so than is usually done.

Did you ever refuse to write leaders when required to do so?—Never once.

Can you let us know how many leaders you wrote, and on what subjects?—Not without a marked file of the paper. I have a marked file for a portion of the time.

Is it the fact that, after Mr. Wood left, you discontinued all other work but that of writing leaders?—No.

The Judge—When did Mr. Wood leave?

Mr. Blanchard—I am not sure.

Mr. Hart—On the 2nd March 1874.

To Mr. Blanchard—Will you have the goodness to look at this list and say whether it correctly represents the leaders you wrote?—It does not. It does not represent the work I performed, nor the leaders I wrote.

This is a list annexed to Mr. Geary's report to the proprietors?—And I have replied to it.

Was this report of Mr. Geary, dated 23rd April 1874, shown to you?—I presume it was.

And this appendix containing a list of the leaders written by you?

The Judge—Does it correctly state that?

Mr. Blanchard—It is incorrect.

Mr. Hart—Your wrote a reply to the report?—Yes.

The report and reply were tendered in evidence.

Mr. Purcell—I have no objection to the report and the reply going in as evidence of the fact that certain things were brought to plaintiff's knowledge—not as evidence in the case.

The Judge—Only as to its being brought to plaintiff's knowledge.

Mr. Hart—Did you in your reply state, what you stated here, that the list was incorrect?—I fancy not. I had not examined the list with the leading articles, and therefore did not question its accuracy.

Can you tell us in what respects the list is inaccurate?—It has omitted some, and has misrepresented the length and quality of other leaders.

There was a second report from Mr. Geary to the proprietors under date the 2nd May 1874, to which also you have replied?—Yes, there was.

The report and the reply (dated 16th May) are put in.

Mr. Hart—Is it not further a part of the sub-editor's work to write critiques and reviews of books and pamphlets?—It is part of the assistant editor's work, not of the sub-editor; and as assistant editor I did write critiques and reviews.

Is it not the duty of the sub-editor to mark in each day's paper the matter that is to go into the Summary?—I don't know it is part of the sub-editors duty. Some papers have no Summary at all.

Were you not asked, and did you not refuse to do so?—No, I was asked, and did it until the duty was deputed to somebody else.

Did you not refuse until the end of April 1874 to arrange and classify the news for the Summary?—I never refused at all.

Did you do it?—I did it after a time when I was specially requested to do so. Mr. Geary used to do it previously to the time.

You have not been asked to do it during the whole of the time?—I was not asked. I have certainly not refused to do anything.

Have you never been told it was part of your duty?—No, I never understood it so. The work was divided between us.

Did you not understand it to be part of your duty?—Not necessarily part of my duty.

Were you not assisted in preparing the heads of intelligence and the general summary?—Yes, I was. Mr. Geary and Mr. Wood wrote parts of it, but for some time I did it all myself.

I will read to you from the 6th para in Mr. Geary's first report of the 23rd April 1874. It says—"This appeal was thrown away on Mr. Blanchard. He told me he was offered the editorship of the *Gazette* if he would go." Is that true?—It is utterly untrue. I did not inform Mr. Geary so.

The report says—"He persistently neglected to initiate any improvement in either the Summary or the daily paper." Is that true?—No, it is not true.

Mr. Geary proceeds to say—"I recast the paper (the Summary) myself." Is that true?—Mr Geary re-arranged it in a geographical form; but I did not prefer it.

And you assented to the re-arrangement?—Certainly.

Did you say, in the presence of the head printer, that the new system was a bore, and that you should prefer to do it in your own way?—I disagreed about the new arrangement as it gave unnecessary trouble, and said I should prefer the old way; but I afterwards assented.

Did you ever say you would be damned if you did the sub-editing work?—No, never.

Or did you say you won't be sub-editor?—I said I would not be simply sub-editor or be confined to the duties of sub-editor, because I had held a better position in the office.

Did you ever say it was absurd to put a race-horse to cart-horse work, and that you never imagined the proprietors would put you to sub-editing when you could do other things better?—I never said that formally; I may have said so in a friendly way, perhaps at dinner.

But it was in the agreement that you were to do the sub-editing?—It was on the agreement that I stood. I was to do the work of assistant editor, and was to do of sub-editing as much as I could. I did not know how much the previous sub-editor did.

Was it the fact that you communicated office matters to people outside?—No, nothing that I ought not to have, nothing that I was not privileged to communicate.

Did you ever say that, if you were obliged to do the sub editor's work, you would scamp it?—No; I said that the sub-editor's work was incompatible with my other work as assistant editor, and that it would get neglected. I never said I would neglect it.

Mr. Hart referred back to repetitions in the Summary of the 4th May about the Yarkund Embassy, the appointment of Dr. Codrington as secretary to the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, the appointment of Assistant Military Secretary, &c.

As to the first, Mr. Blanchard said repetitions were the commonest things in the world, and as to the others that they were mistakes made by the printer after he (Mr. Blanchard) had revised the proofs and marked what was to be left out. The printer had subsequently admitted to him they were his mistakes.

The Judge—Does your responsibility cease when you have revised the proofs, and does it then devolve on the printer?

Mr. Blanchard—Necessarily so.

Mr. Hart—But this is not the explanation you gave to the proprietors?—Because I suppose I was not aware of it at the time. I asked the printer and then became aware of it

But your letter written three days after the meeting does not contain the explanation?—It might be that I did not speak to the printer until some days after.

Is it not a fact that, during your sub-editorship, items of news appeared in the *Times of India* which had appeared days before in the *Bombay Gazette*?—I believe so; it was only for a week; and at the end of the week they dismissed me for this very thing.

Were you responsible for these mistakes?—No doubt I was.

During that week no duties were expected of you other than the duties of sub-editor?—I was prohibited from other duties by order of the proprietors.

Mr. Hart read a resolution of the proprietors of the 24th April 1874, and asked if that was the resolution Mr. Blanchard referred to.

Mr. Blanchard—It seems to me it was some other resolution which confined me to the work of sub-editor.

Mr. Hart—Do you remember the meeting at which that resolution was read to you?—No.

Did you say that you could not do the sub-editing with good-will?—Yes; to do the sub-editing and write all the leading articles was simply impossible. It was not done by my predecessor; and Colonel Lees, in consideration of my taking a larger share in the original part of the paper than was intended, ordered that the work of sub-editor should be divided; and a great deal was said about accommodating one another. Colonel Lees, before I left London, said he wanted me to go to lighten the paper and to write light, humorous articles, &c., as the tone of the paper was too heavy. He was aware that it would be impossible to do the whole sub-editing with the work of assistant editor, and he offered me a revised agreement, which I foolishly declined.

Were you in Bombay acting on the strength of this agreement or the verbal agreement?—I was performing my work on the written agreement and the verbal understanding. Both Mr. Geary and Mr. Wood understood it to be so.

Hostilities between you and Mr. Geary were initiated by yourself?—Yes, I made a complaint against Mr. Geary to the proprietors.

When was that?—About two months before I left. I wrote to Mr. Manson.

Since then, until your connection with the paper ceased, you refused to communicate with Mr. Geary?—My complaint, on the contrary, was that Mr. Geary refused all communication with me and refused to let me have the papers that were necessary for my work.

Your official relations with Mr. Geary were not very pleasant?—Not after that, and then commenced the reports against me.

Had Mr. Wood never remonstrated with you on your slackness in the discharge of your duties?—No, I had the most courteous treatment from Mr. Wood.

Did Mr. Geary forward to you memoranda of Mr. Wood complaining of slackness in your work?—I don't remember anything of the kind.

Did you get, on the 8th September 1873, a note from Mr. Geary to the effect that he enclosed a memorandum from Mr. Wood complaining of your work?—I don't recollect.

The Judge—You have not produced that letter.

Witness—I have not got that letter, I am certain.

Cross-examination continued.

You were present at a meeting of the proprietors held on the 16th April 1874?—I think I was. I was present at several meetings.

I'll refresh your memory by asking if you remember handing in a letter in reply to Mr. Geary's complaint?—I think I did hand in an answer of mine at one of the meetings.

Is that the letter? (shows it.)—I think it must be; that was written by me.

You were present at the meeting when this was handed in?—I could not say.

Do I understand you to say that you can't say whether you were present when that letter was handed in?—I can't remember, I assure you.

How did you send the letters?—I sent to Mr. Manson the three or four letters I wrote.

Mr. Hart here read the minutes of the meeting of the proprietors held on the 16th April 1874.

Witness—Who is making this statement?

Mr. Hart—Mr. Geary. Now does this minute correctly represent what transpired at that meeting?—It is a version, not a minute; it is not an accurate account of what took place.

Does it accurately give in effect what transpired?—No, I don't think so; it gives a false idea.

Can you point out in what respect it is inaccurate?—Oh, in the general terms, it is prejudicial to me it is drawn up by Mr. Geary himself.

Can you show in what respect it is prejudicial?—I never refused to do sub-editorial work, as stated. I said that the agreement went too far, and that to carry it out to the letter, amounted to an impossibility.

Are the statements of the charges brought against you by Mr. Geary, and of your replies to them, correctly given?—In a general way; but I think there is a systematic misunderstanding in it.

Can you tell me any systematic misunderstanding apparent in this minute?—Half of it is a conversation which took place after Mr. Manson, the attorney of the principal proprietor, had left.

The Judge—The minute is read over and signed at the next meeting, I suppose?

Witness—Yes, at a subsequent meeting. I objected to it, as it is made up of hearsay; as, for instance, the remark that I said a race horse cannot do cart horse work, and I could not, as is stated, have referred my case to Mr. McDonnell: he was brought out to do sub-editorial work. They are a very loose version indeed. I have no notes of my own, and it is therefore difficult to point out exactly what is wrong.

Mr. Hart—Is this the rejoinder you handed in?—This is my rejoinder, I don't remember handing it in.

Mr. Hart read the rejoinder to the effect that he (Mr. Blanchard) objected to revise correspondence supplied by natives.

Mr. Hart to witness—You always objected to revise correspondence?—Yes, I objected to revise correspondence, written almost illegibly and in wretched English, by natives, for the purpose of publishing it in the correspondence or news column. I never refused, I objected. I pointed out that this and other minor matters took up all my time, and I was obliged to neglect more important matters.

We are to understand then that you never refused, but complied unwillingly?—Yes, I considered I was wasting my time and myself, while engaged on this kind of work.

At a subsequent meeting, held on the 4th April, were you present?—I don't remember the date, perhaps I was.

The minutes of the meeting were then read.

Does this minute correctly represent what occurred?—Something of the kind was spoken about sub-editing. What I said was, if a liberal view is taken of the subject, it will be found quite compatible with the agreement.

The Judge—Are the minutes correct?—They are very partial and do not represent what I said or intended, which was, that, considering the quantity of additional work I was doing, I could not do the sub-editing as well.

Was the resolution passed at this meeting requesting you to reply in writing, and defining your work, communicated to you?—I suppose it was. I must have heard it several times.

The Court then adjourned until to-day.

THE POSTAL THEFT CASE.

At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday last, Mr R. V. Hearn, public prosecutor, attended before Mr. Nana Morojee to prosecute Dhoodoo Babajee, the postal delivery peon charged with having fraudulently made away with a number of letters entrusted to him for delivery. The charge was preferred under section 48 of Act 14, 1866.

Babajee Dhondba, head inspector of the Bombay General Post Office, was the first witness called and gave his evidence to the following effect. The defendant was formerly a peon attached to the Malabar Hill Postal delivery division. Last month I was led to suspect that something was wrong, in connection with the manner in which he discharged his duties. On the 31st ultimo, I spoke to him and questioned him regarding the delivery of certain letters addressed to Mrs. Addis. He gave most contradictory answers, and in consequence of my suspicions and their confirmation by his confused manner and conflicting replies, I suspended him. I brought him to the Chowpatty Police Chowkey. Mr. Taylor, City Postal Inspector, accompanied us. When placed before the constable in charge of the station, the prisoner confessed that he had hidden certain letters in a box in a stable near the Gowalia Tank, and especially mentioned a letter directed to Mrs. Addis, which had been entrusted to him for delivery on the previous day. Constable Culpin, Mr. Taylor, the prisoner and I then went to the place he had indicated, a stable belonging to Mr. F. F. Colah. On arriving there, the prisoner pointed out a box in which he said the letters were, but on searching it, none were found. Mr. Culpin then searched the stable and found a bundle containing 26 letters, now produced, on the top of a grain box, and covered over with old harness and other things. There were also two newspapers.

Mr. G. R. Taylor, City Postal Inspector, then deposed that, on the 31st ultimo, whilst engaged in making departmental inquiries as to letters addressed to Mrs. Addis, he interrogated the prisoner and suspecting that all was not right from his evasive answers, made him over to the Police. Mr. Taylor then corroborated the preceding witness's statement as to the finding of the letters in Mr. F. F. Colah's stable, &c., and added—"I subsequently saw the prisoner at the police station at about 10 o'clock p. m., when he offered to take me to the stable of Mr. Sulliman bin Ally, where he alleged he had hidden other letters behind a looking glass. We proceeded there with Mr. Culpin, and found the 21 letters produced, behind a looking glass in the window of the stable. We then returned to the station, where prisoner said that there were other letters at Matoonga, in which district he had been formerly employed. We accordingly went there, and at about 3 o'clock a.m., we found some letters in a basket in a box in the hut of the caretaker of the Vittoba's temple, as the prisoner had informed us.

Constable Culpin of the D. division then deposed to having arrested the prisoner; and having corroborated the previous witnesses' statements, said that he had subsequently searched the prisoner's house in Dhobie Talao, where he found 20 sheets of paper, all of which were stamped as Government property.

Gopal Appa, Mr. F. F. Colah's Groom, was then called and said that the prisoner was in the habit of coming near the stable to drink [illegible] at his meals. He knew nothing about the [illegible] found in the stable.

Pandoo Mukundass, the groom in charge of Mr. Sullimaa bin Alli's stable, gave evidence [illegible] to that of the last witness.

Gunput Christnajee, who described himself as a bricklayer, but has already been mentioned [illegible] caretaker of the Vittoba's temple [illegible], which the prisoner stated him to be, then gave evidence similar to that of the two preceding witnesses.

The charge having been satisfactorily proved, the prisoner, indeed, admitting his guilt, His Worship committed him to take his trial at the [illegible] Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE KING OF BURMAH'S ARROGANCE.

(*Englishman.*)

The King of Burmah's arrogance and pretensions seem to have been stimulated by the prospects of approaching strife, and he has taken advantage of a false move of the Goverment of India in a manner which sufficiently attests his diplomatic astuteness. Sir A. Phayre, in 1861, fixed as our north-eastern boundary a small stream named the Poungloung, about 30 miles to the east of the Sittoung watershed, which flows into the Salween at a village called Pailong. Unfortunately, the Sittoung itself, the river on which Toungoo is situated, is also termed the Pounglong; and Government seems to have been somewhat confused by the similarity of nomenclature. His Imperial Majesty, as we have seen him entitled in one of our contemporaries, seeing his opportunity, at once raised a claim to the whole of the country east of the Sittoung, which would have given him a considerable slice of the Toungoo District and the town itself of Shwaygyen. It was some little time before the mistake was discovered, no doubt much to the chagrin of the Lord of the White Elephant. Meantime it is by no means safe to calculate on the absolute submission of the King to our proposals, as he is in a large degree influenced by the foreign adventurers who infest the palace, and to whom war, however speedily concluded, opens boundless prospects of power and plunder. The troops themselves which have lately been levied, and whom the King, with happy ingenuity, forces to pay for the honour of serving under his standard, will probably be anxious to recoup themselves by looting their fellow-countrymen. We understand that Sir Douglas Forsyth has received positive orders not to take off his shoes in the royal palace, and that the prohibition extends to the other officers of the Mission, and even the soldiers of his escort. We are persuaded that the King will not consent, without a struggle, to this somewhat cruel humiliation. His "idee fixe" has been to play before his subjects the role of the omniscient and omnipotent, and he has been so far successful that, despite his diminished authority, he is regarded, even in the remoter parts of his dominion, with as much fear and respect as any of his invincible ancestors. The King, in fact, consistently displays a lordly contempt for the English "kulars," and makes no distinction in his reception of the British Resident and the most contemptible Italian adventurer. In a recent visit of some officers to the royal palace, the King remarked that the Emperor of China and the Kings of Burmah have lived on terms of the strictest amity for hundreds of generations; while the English, who, through the kindness of his ancestors, have obtained possession of a small corner in his territory, live in a state of perpetual dissension with him. It is scarcely probable that the King will waive these haughty pretensions so far as to receive the English Ambassador as an acknowledged equal, and by a single base concession shatter the fabric he has been so long in erecting. He will undoubtedly prefer death (*i. e.*, the death of thousands of his subjects) to such an abyss of dishonour.

Of course, there can be no question as to the result of such a contest. Whether there will be any resistance, worth encountering, largely depends on the King's success in engaging the Shans beneath his banner. In the last war these were by far our most formidable antagonists, and their hostility would prove undoubtedly awkward, as well from their physical strength and numbers as from their commanding situation near our north-east frontier. However, the King's most strenuous endeavours have so far met with no results, and there are even reports that his troops have come into actual collision with these troublesome feudatories. He has long been interfering with their trade, which he has subjected to the most arbitrary exactions; and it is not likely that even his coup d'etat of detaining at Mandalay all the most powerful Shan Tsaubwas will have any effect towards obtaining their real co-operation against the English.

MARRIAGE OF AN ENGLISH LADY TO A HINDU.

It was announced a short time ago that a marriage was to come off in London between Sir Mutu Coomaraswamy, the native of Ceylon who some months ago received the honour of Knighthood, and an English Lady. Regarding this affair Mr. Moncure D. Conway, writes as follows from London, to the *Cincinati Commercial*:—

The social condition of India has caused a good deal of excitement in relation to a marriage which is to occur here in London within the next few days. An eminent Hindoo is to marry a London beauty. The gentleman in this case is Mutu Coomaraswamy. Swamy is a title, and literally means "God." As it is not usual to designate mortals with such a high title as that (though his bride would pass pretty fairly as a "goddess") this gentleman is designated by that which Queen Victoria has given him, Sir Mutu Coomara, for he is an eminent member of Her Majesty's Council in Ceylon, and besides this he has written some Oriental books of high value. The Lady is a Miss Lily Beeby, and is also distinguished in her circle as being an artist, but more beautiful than any picture she ever painted. Our wonder is that a beautiful young lady should be found ready to wed a pagan. The Hindoo first met the young lady in a company of English people who have long repudiated Christianity, and he being no adherent of any special eastern sect, they found a basis of religious harmony in simple Theism. But the most serious matter of speculation is the reception which the two will meet with in the East, for which they will soon depart. No case of inter-marriage between a Hindoo and a person of the English race seems to have ever been known before. Old residents of India have informed me that it is absolutely unprecedented, and that if Sir Mutu were to take his bride to any part of India, both of them would be treated by the Whites as social pariahs. They all agree that in Ceylon the prejudice against "miscegenation" will probably be less, and that the Hindoo's very high rank (he would be King of Ceylon if Queen Victoria should resign the island) and official position would enable them to tide over the first indignation. But the agitation the coming marriage has caused in "Oriental circles" in London proves that anything like an amalgamation of races in India is not to be contemplated. At the same time Indians are received in the highest society in London on terms of perfect equality; young ladies dance and flirt with them as industriously as with others; and it requires the atmosphere of India to bring about the singular exasperation of caste feeling to which I have referred. The sooner the English people can stop subjugating to the Queen races they are unable to treat as fellow-subjects, more speedily will certain ugly clouds vanish from their horizon.

Sir Mutu and Lady Coomarasawmy are expected in Ceylon next month, and a local paper anticipates for them a kindly welcome and a reception due to their position and merits from local society. Sir Mutu is a member of the Ceylon Legislative Council. Commenting on the remarks of Mr. Conway in the above extract, the *Ceylon Observer* observes as follows.—

On no public occasion can the position of our old friend Mutu (*the pearl*), as a Member of the Legislative Council and a Knight of the United Kingdom, be overlooked, and the other pearl, of accidental origin and lustre, will follow the rank of her husband. Having seen a photograph of Lady Coomaraswamy we can answer for her personal beauty. This is a quality always attractive and when artistic accomplishments are added, it cannot be doubted that local Society will give a kindly welcome to the most recent addition made to it. It is quite true that prejudices of race and colour are not so strong here as they are in continental India. But even in continental India such prejudices do not go beyond the social circles. They do not and never did extend to shutting out from hotel and railway cars people guilty of the crime of a black skin. So that from an American, and in view of the treatment accorded till lately to the Negroes in the United States, Mr. Moncure D. Conway's reflections and advice are pretty cool. The people of India are happier in their subjugation to the rule of Queen Victoria than they ever were in any former subjugation: for an independent people, able to call their bodies and their souls their own, the Hindus never were. They have now all the privileges of British subjects and as large a share in self-government as they are capable of exercising well and usefully for the benefit of the masses, is being gradually extended to them. The danger, in truth, is lest we should go too fast in this direction, under the pressure of a clamour from the small section of the "highly educated" Hindus. There are limits, however, which cannot be over-stepped. We cannot permit the natives of India to attempt practically to illustrate the wild theory that they are able to relieve us of the trust of Government; and even if the worthy Tamil gentleman whom the Queen has delighted to honour and "Miss Lily Beeby" consented to make happy, were really the representative of the ancient Kings of Ceylon, we do not feel inclined to advise Queen Victoria to retire in his favour

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EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE BATTLE OF SEDAN.

(From the Times' Correspondent.)

PARIS, 17th MAY.

THE eighth volume of the history of the war by the German General Staff has just appeared. It is devoted exclusively to the Battle of Sedan, and contains a facsimile of the Emperor Napoleon's letter to the King of Prussia. The following account of the Capitulation will be read with interest:—

"When the sanguinary struggle on the heights around Sedan was at its last gasp, and at some points peaceable intercourse was already going on between the outposts on both sides, the King ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Bronsart and Captain Winterfield, of the Head-Quarters General Staff, to summon the French commander in his name to surrender the army and the fortress. The Prussian officers were received at the Torcy Gate by the commandant of the fortress, and the first-named of them thereupon passed through the streets of the town, thronged with exhausted soldiers. On his expressing a wish to negotiate on behalf of the King with the Commander-in-Chief of the French Army, he was conducted to the sub-Prefecture before the Emperor Napoleon, of whose personal presence in Sedan the German Head-Quarter had hitherto been ignorant. The Emperor was just engaged in writing a holograph letter to the King of Prussia stating his hopeless situation. He told Colonel Bronsart—who requested that a superior French officer, invested with full powers to negotiate, might be sent—that General Wimpffen was exercising the command in place of the wounded Marshal MacMahon. With this answer the Prussian Staff officer returned to the King, the Emperor at the same time sending General Count Reille to deliver the above-mentioned letter. Meanwhile, the white flag had been hoisted in Sedan, and the fire gradually ceased along the whole line. The King, who had summoned the Crown Prince from his adjacent position on the height of Frenois, in order to take part in the expected negotiations received the Emperor's letter himself from the French General's hands. It contained only these few words.—'It not having been allowed me to die in the midst of my troops, I have no alternative but to place my sword in your Majesty's hands.' As the Emperor thus surrendered himself only as a prisoner, and as General Reille declared he was not commissioned for further negotiations, the King replied as follows,—'While regretting the circumstances under which we meet, I accept your Majesty's sword, and beg you to send an officer with full powers to negotiate the capitulation of the army which has fought so bravely under your command. On my part I have designated General Moltke for that purpose.' The news of the proceedings on the Frenois heights had spread like lightning in the ranks of the victorious army round Sedan, and everywhere excited the greatest joy. In view of the unprecedented magnitude of the success just gained, calmer reflections fell at first into the background. Many hearts were full of the confident hope of an immediately impending and glorious peace and a speedy return home. General Reille returned to Sedan with His Majesty the King's answer. At 7-15 p.m. the following order was then issued for the German Army:—'Negotiations have commenced. Aggressive movements on our side during the night are, therefore, forbidden; on the other hand, any attempt by the enemy to break through our line is to be repelled by main force. Should the negotiations not lead to any result, hostilities will be recommenced after due notice. The opening of artillery fire on the height east of Frenois is to serve as such notice.' It was arranged on the part of both Commanders that Divisions of the Army should bivouac in general a little in the rear of the positions occupied at the end of the engagements; the vanguard, however, remaining in front of Sedan. The negotiations for capitulation began late in the evening at Donchery. General Moltke, as German Plenipotentiary, had repaired thither accompanied by Quartermaster-General Podbielski and the General Staff. By the King's direction the Federal Chancellor, Count Bismarck, was also present at the discussion, which Cavalry Captain Count Nostiz took down in shorthand. On the French side, in consequence of a second request, General Wimpffen appeared, with several officers, among them General Castelnau, who seemed specially intrusted with the Emperor's interests, while the Commander-in-Chief negotiated exclusively for the Army. On the way to Donchery Count Bismarck and General Moltke had carefully considered how far it would be possible to spare an enemy vanquished after a brave resistance. It was felt that the French would not brook a defeat. General Moltke therefore insisted on the French Army laying down their arms and becoming prisoners of war. General Wimpffen thereupon declared he could not take on himself the responsibility of concluding a capitulation under conditions so hard and so injurious to the honour of the French people. He proposed that the troops should engage not to serve any more against Germany in the war, and should then be dismissed to their homes. With all the disposition of the German Plenipotentiary to make an allowance for the military feeling of the enemy, there was a firm conviction that in this case moral engagements were not sufficient, but that a real security was necessary permanently to insure the fruits of the victory in the interest of Germany. General Moltke therefore declared he was unalterably resolved on an unconditional capitulation, and in case of refusal should be obliged to compel it next morning by force of arms. General Wimpffen was expressly invited to inspect the positions of the German Army, in order to satisfy himself of the impossibility of further resistance. Count Bismarck supported the demands of the Chief of the General Staff. He described the French proposal as entirely inadmissible, since, in the present uncertain position of the country, a Government might be formed which, in defiance of the Treaty now concluded, would call the whole population to arms, as happened in 1792. France, which in the course of the last 1100 years had twenty times declared war against Germany without valid grounds, would seek to revenge this defeat also. Germany required solid guarantees for being at length able to live at peace. General Wimpffen then begged for a 24 hours' truce that in the interim he might hold Council of war with the other French Generals. General Moltke, however, refused this proposal and finally announced the resumption of hostilities in case the conditions he laid down were not accepted by 9 in the morning. The negotiations were broken off at 1 a. m. without having led to any result, and the French Plenipotentiaries returned to Sedan. As no doubt was felt that the conquered and almost surrounded army would have to submit to the conditions imposed, the substance of them was drawn up in the course of the night by the Head-Quarters General Staff. On the morning of the 2nd of September there appeared to resume the negotiations, not the French Commander, but the Emperor in person, who, after his declaration of the previous day, could not any longer be justified in concluding a capitulation. The Emperor accompanied by some officers, had set out from Sedan for Dunchery very early, and had immediately, through General Reille inquired for Count Bismarck for an interview. The latter met the Emperor half way between Sedan and Donchery. On his asking a personal interview with the King, the Chancellor informed him that His Majesty's Head-Quarters were at Vendresse. Both of them thereupon repaired for conversation to a cottage on the high-road. Count Bismarck asked the Emperor whether he was disposed for peace negotiations, but was referred to the Government at Paris. As under such circumstances the matter retained a purely military character and had to be treated exclusively from this standpoint, General Moltke was summoned to the Emperor, who now expressed a wish that the French Army might be conducted into Belgian territory. The Chief of the German General Staff was unable to agree to this. He then went to Vendresse to inform the King of the progress of the negotiations with the French Commander. Meanwhile the troops held themselves in readiness for resuming the battle. The artillery was in position ready to fire. As no Plenipotentiary still appeared on the French side, Captain Zingler, of the General Staff of the Principal Head-Quarters, was sent to Sedan along with Count Reille to inform General Wimpffen that hostilities would be resumed at 10 a. m. if the capitulation had not been settled by that time. The French Commander, however, still refused to resume the negotiation appealing to the Emperor's direction to him not to leave the fortress before his contemplated interview. Captain Ziegler, however, declaring that in such a case he was commissioned on his way back to order the German troops before Sedan to begin firing, General Wimpffen at last resolved on setting out. Since the evening of the 1st of September, demoralization had naturally increased materially in the ranks of the French Army, and from hour to hour discipline had relaxed in an increasing degree. Numerous officers and men from Sedan had already appeared at the German outposts to surrender, but had to be repelled, as their fate could not be separated from the others. Under such circumstances, the French Plenipotentiaries again entered on negotiations. Meanwhile, General Moltke, at 9 a. m. on the road to Vendresse, had met the King who entirely approved the capitulation conditions, and declared that only in case of their being subscribed was be ready for an interview with the Emperor. After General Moltke with this decision had entered the Bellevue Chateau at Frenois the capitulation was there signed without further resistance at 10 a m, on the basis drawn up by the Germans on his previous evening. General Wimpffen was forced to acknowledge that his army, through want of victuals and munitions, and in view of the superior forces surrounding it, was scarcely capable of resistance, and that the continuance of the struggle could only lead therefore to useless sacrifices. General Wimpffen immediately, through the agency of the German General Staff, sent a telegram to the Minister of War in Paris of the fate of the Army of Chalons. The conclusion of this memorable capitulation was announced to the King, who with the German Princes and a numerous retinue had mustered on the height of Frensis, under the powerful impression of this great historical event. The King addressed to those collected around him his deep-felt thanks to all Divisions of the German Army and his confident hope of a happy future. The Royal Commander, attended by the joyful shouts of the troops, then went to Bellevue, were the Emperor Napoleon had meanwhile arrived. A bavarian battalion formed the guard of honour. The meeting under such extraordinary circumstances had filled the Monarch's heart with serious reflections. In few and very considerate words the King met the wishes of his adversary and made arrangements for his immediate residence. The King then with his escort, rode about the extended battlefield till deep into the night, in order to greet the troops in their bivouacs. The German Army lost about 460 officers and 8,500 men in killed and wounded in the battle of Sedan. On the French side the loss connected with the battles and capitulation amounted to 240,000 men, besides one eagle and two standards, 419 field guns and mitrailleuses, 139 fortress guns, 66,000 rifles, and 6,000 horses."

As a pendant to this report I may add that the cottage mentioned above is now known in the locality as "La Maison du Tisserand," "La Maison de l'Empereur," or "La Maison des Deux Freres Ennemis." The two first titles explain themselves, but the third is derived from a fact which is but little known, and which is another proof that accession of fortune is often acquired at the expense of domestic peace. The cottage is one story high with a tiled roof, and stands parallel to the road. A newly-built wall reaches from the front of the house to the road and divides the building in two, but before this historical interview this wall did not exist. The house belonged to two brothers, half to each. The room in which the celebrated meeting was held is in the corner of the cottage nearest to Sedan; but in 1871 the entrance door was at the other extremity nearest to Donchery, and looked upon the road in front. When the room was being prepared for the interview,—that is to say, when the round table and the two straw chairs which still remain had been brought in—the Emperor, who was some distance off, was informed that all was ready. He alighted from his carriage, entered the front door and went upstairs,—that is to say, he came in at the right side and entered the room situated to the left. After the war was over, and indeed before, a great many visitors went to see the house, and after the manner of tourists, were careful to follow the same road, to go up the same staircase, and sit in the same room as Napoleon III. and Prince Bismarck. The owner of the room soon began to make a good thing of the curiosity of the visitors. He sold photographs of the house. The four pieces of gold which the Emperor had given to his humble hostess he had framed and hung over the mantelpiece, for, curious to relate, it was the fallen Monarch who paid in this way for the use of the audience chamber. The proprietor found, in short, that this unexpected meeting produced a golden shower; but his brother, the owner of the staircase, put in a claim for a share of the profits. He said that as the visitors went up his staircase, he ought, in common justice, to get half the proceeds of the exhibition, and he added that he would stop the way unless his demands were satisfied. His brother looked at the matter in a different light, arguing that people did not come to look at the staircase or the passage, but at the room which belonged to him. Day by day the quarrel got worse, both were equally stubborn, and the domestic peace of the house was fatally disturbed. Soon a stone wall was built between the two halves of the house, and the weaver opened a new door and erected a new staircase, so that nowadays visitors no longer use the old staircase on the right up which the Emperor passed. Every day travellers come from all parts of the world to stare at the bare walls of the room and sit in the straw chairs, so that the weaver makes a deal of money, but peace is not restored in the "Maison des Deux Freres Ennemis."

THE POPE'S BIRTHDAY.

(From Times' Occasional Correspondent.)

ROME, 14th May.

YESTERDAY was the birthday of his Holiness Pius IX. He has now entered upon his 84th year. "His elastic step, serene brow, bright eye, ready word, robust voice, and unfailing memory," show, says the *Voce della Verita*, that in him the laws of nature have been set on one side. Certainly he has attained a good old age; he has surpassed the years of Peter by a complete lustre, and in three years more he will have accomplished the 33 years of the Master; but, except for the accidental circumstance—easy of explanation—of his having occupied the Pontifical Throne for a longer period than any of his many predecessors, a miracle can scarcely be recognized in the age he has attained.

The dignified *Osservatore* came out last night in its usual form, but the *Voce della Verita* does honour to the occasion by appearing in festive attire, its first page surrounded by an ornamented double border, the upper third occupied by its title, and the date in a floriated tablet; and, instead of the customary five columns, there are three of larger type, containing a leader to show that in matters connected with the Church God makes the laws of nature obey those of His Grace, and that when the needs of the Church have been greatest He has providentially lengthened the lives of the Pontiffs necessary to them, instancing St. Sylvester, Leo the Great, Adrian I., Leo III. Alexander III., Urban VIII., Clement XI., Pius VI., and Pius VII. The *Unita Cattolica*, which put on mourning with the downfall of the temporal power, and has ever since appeared daily with a broad black border to its pages, has not only laid aside its weeds for the occasion, but, in addition to a highly decorative frontispiece, was printed yesterday in bright azured blue ink! In the middle of its first page is a large Latin inscription, arranged like a commemorative tablet, setting forth as follows:—

"The great Pius IX., whose fame will endure for ever. Born in Sinigaglia on the 13th day of May, in the year 1792, of Count Gerolamo Mastai Ferretti and Caterma Solazzi; was baptized the day after by the Canon A. Mastai; received the names of Giovanni Maria Giovanni Battista Pietro Isidoro Pellegrino, and was lifted from the sacred font by Gerolama Moroni. Among those who by chance were present in the church was one who foretold the future, saying, 'Oh, how great one day will this infant become!'"

But the *Unità* has a double cause for being jubilant. It is the paper which takes the lead in all matters connected with the many offerings to his Holiness continually being raised by subscription *à propos* of anything which may happen, and on this occasion its editor sends his brother to Rome to "humiliate" at the foot of the Papal Throne an *obolo* of 100,000f. collected in the course of less than two months, and with it a richly-wrought chalice of silver, a valuable diamond ring, a bracelet, a necklace, and a number of "precious and eloquent pieces of money," each of which is stated to bear a special meaning—a gold coin of the Republic of Chili, 1850, as a record of the Pope's labours there as a missionary; a gold coin of the Republic of Genoa, 1796, "which was then great, rich, and powerful, because it placed its people under the government of God;" four gold coins of Pius VI., "martyr of the Revolution;" one of Clement XI., because he "suffered through three Emperors;" three of Charles Emanuel III., King of Sardinia, because he was a "great protector of the Catholic religion;" one of Francis I., Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, for the reason that he came to visit Pius VII. in "liberated Rome," and was received by him "in the Apostolic Palace of the Quirinal;" and two of the present King of the Belgians, who, because he is weak, is now, like Pius IX., made to suffer by the overbearing; five sovereigns of Queen Victoria, "which declare the triumph of Catholicism in England"—how this may be you may understand better than I can—a gold zecchin of Francis Joseph I., who goes thus figuratively to pay his homage to the Vatican; a five-scudi gold piece of Gregory XVI., for no special reason given; and four gold coins of Pius IX., "which record, amid the paper of the Kingdom of Italy, the age of gold of the Pope-King." I am afraid this last reason may arouse Mr. Gladstone to give in his next pamphlet his personal experience in attempting to obtain payment in specie at the Banco Pontificio Romano for a Papal bank-note, payable to bearer. These things of value were accompanied by two albums, richly bound, containing the names of a large number of persons—Cardinals, Archbishops, Bishops, and faithful of all classes—congratulating his Holiness on the anniversary of his birthday. Each signature was followed by a sentence expressive of the writer's devotion or sentiments, such as "The enemies of the Church curse your sweet name, but we bless it throughout the world;" "May the Lord give you double the years of Peter;" "We are on your side, and we think with you;" "Holy Father, infallible master, undaunted leader, we pray for the continuation and prosperity of your precious days." One sentence is particularly concise and forcible: "*O col Papa, o col Diavolo*"—"Either with the Pope or with the Devil"—writes the worthy Friar Ignatius Bianco, of Montegrosso.

The event of the day was the reception at the Vatican of some 600 German pilgrims; 200 of these were members of a deputation chiefly composed of persons from Prussia and Bavaria, purporting to represent the Catholics of the German Empire, and led by the Baron di Loe, member of the Reichstag, and President of the Catholic Union of Mayence. They were received by the Pope in the Sala Ducale, the largest of the spacious halls of the Vatican. Around his Holiness were grouped 14 Cardinals, two Patriarchs, two Archbishops, and a number of Bishops and other Ecclesiastics. On the steps of the throne were piled 18 large volumes containing the signatures of more than a million German Catholics whose names accompany the richly illuminated Latin address presented. The address said:—

"Once again, most blessed Father, we come before your throne, driven by those new events which are daily an augmentation of sorrows, through the machinations of our secular authorities against the Church. It is not long since the letters became public which were communicated to the different Governments of Europe as long ago as the 14th of May, 1872. In accord with our Bishops, affirming solemnly our abhorrence of the false interpretations of the dogmas of our faith with which those letters abound, we repute it, in the first place, necessary to solemnly and unanimously confess before you, O most blessed Father, that never can any human machinations separate or tear us from the legitimate Roman Pontiff, for the reason that we well remember that truthful saying, 'Submission to the Roman Pontiff is absolutely necessary to the salvation of every creature;' and we hold that the legitimate Roman Pontiff is that one who by the sanction of the ecclesiastical laws has been raised to the chair of Peter. We add another reason for turning earnestly to you; it is that those who held the Government of Germany, on the 4th of December last, with the consent of the vote of the majority, but with the frank and vigorous opposition of those who take the part of Catholic matters, withdrew the Embassy representing the whole of Germany at the Holy see. Certainly, well-informed as we are regarding recent events, we are of opinion that the abrogation of the Embassy is not likely to cause great damage either to your rights, to those of the Church, or to our condition. At the same time, we consider it a grave circumstance that the rights of the 15 millions of Catholics Germany counts have been set on one side, to say nothing of the new machinations directed to sanction this pernicious divorce by which the administration of public affairs is separated entirely from the only solid foundation of all order in political things, as in moral. It is and always will be our duty to rest immovably on this foundation, bound together in the holy bond of charity, and all the more closely united to you, O most blessed Father, in proportion as greater violence is used to detach us from this centre of the Church; and the more our enemies strive to turn us from the observances of its precepts, so much greater will be our efforts to fulfil all the duties which a conscience illuminated by the faith and guided by the infallible head of the Church has pointed out to us."

In this determination, the address continues, the subscribers have been confirmed by the Encyclical of the 24th of November, 1873, and by the many troubles and martyrdoms the Bishops and Ecclesiastics, imitators of the Pope's sublime example, have continually sustained. It continues:—

"Instead of the Embassy from the German Empire to the Holy See, which it is not in our power to re-establish, we send in substitution the present legates from all the Catholic people, in order that by this letter and by word of mouth they may lay the sentiments of our hearts at the feet of your Holiness, and attest by their presence the fact that we are all always with you, that we will never leave you, that we are ever united in spirit to that celestial embassy represented by the angels who surround you, and who gather the prayers we incessantly raise for your health—legates in fact who will attest to you the profession of our faith and obedience to your teaching, and that without reserve as to place, time, or circumstances.

"We are well aware that new and more violent attacks menace us, and, therefore, we are the more solicitous in having recourse to the fount of grace opened by you, O most blessed Father through the Universal Jubilee, in order that, the wrath of God pacified by prayer and by works of Christian penitence, He will deign to remove from us the scourge which strikes the people and punishes the sins of our age."

The address concluded with a petition that, by means of "these legates" his Holiness, would transmit his Apostolic benediction.

The Pope's reply has not yet been published, nor is there any certainty, that it will be. According to the *Voce della Verita*, it was one of the most moving and most eloquent he has made for many years. He expressed his satisfaction at seeing himself surrounded by so many of the faithful people of Germany. He spoke of the difference between those who had come and those opposed to them who were not present—the secure position in which they first stood, the uncertainty and confusion which surrounded the others. He praised the splendid example offered by the German Bishops, and said that three things were requisite to walking in the right way—the light of the faith, the grand examples of antiquity, and obedience to ecclesiastical authorities, exemplifying his words by allusions to the Catacombs, along the intricate network of which the light showed the way, the paintings and sacred memories animated the virtues, and the guide indicated the right path. He exhorted them to resist the temptation of private judgement, and to remain firmly attached to their pastors and to the Vicar of Christ. To the obscurity of the Catacombs would succeed the full light of day; to persecution, peace; and this peace he invoked for then, for their families, and for their country.

It is especially worthy of remark that no allusion was made to Italy, either in the address or in the Pope's reply. Among the persons of note who took part in the deputation were the advocate Lingens, of Aix-la-Chapelle, member of the Reichstag, Count Hompesch, Count D'Arco-Linneberg, and Herr Racke.

THE SURRENDER OF METZ.

(From Times' Correspondent.)

PARIS, May 14.

I HAVE already given some extracts from M. Charle de Mazade's new work, "La Guerre de France," and a further perusal of the book induces me to supplement them by some further quotations. His account of a war which was so disastrous to his country is written with an impartiality and a correctness which do the author great credit. He is never violent even where he condemns, and he pays tribute to the perfect organization of the Germans without sparing the glaring errors committed by his own countrymen. His appreciation of the surrender of Metz is singularly devoid of accusations against Bazaine. He does not vituperate the ex-Marshal, who, he says, fought bravely at Gravelotte, but he blames with justice his want of candour with the other Generals and his desire to substitute politics for patriotism. M. de Mazade says:—

"Bazaine said to himself that he need only wait a little while and keep his army entire to come to an inevitable negotiation and to remain master of the situation. He did not perceive that he would have still greater authority, whether with regard to the enemy or with regard to the country, if he were to strike a great blow—if, with the heroism of despair, he were to open a passage. Bazaine, above all, did not perceive a much more weighty matter—namely, that he subordinated his conduct as a soldier to political calculations, and insensibly glided from the path of military duty. The first step on this road was to address himself to the enemy itself, to Prince Frederick Charles, to have precise intelligence as to what was passing in France. His position was, it must be allowed, unique and cruel. To be shut up in a fortress and to know only by rumour by newspapers, by uncertain equivocal reports, the misfortunes of the country, the disaster of a French Army, and a revolution made in presence of an invasion; this was hard. But it is precisely these hours of trouble, these crises of universal confusion, which make duty simple, rigorous, and, according to the saying of the imperturbable Davoust, 'neither revolutions not reverses should turn a soldier from his duty.' Prince Frederick Charles answered the note written by Marshal Bazaine and delivered by his chief aide-de-camp Colonel, afterwards General Boyer. This letter was all it could be, courteous and truthful, from a lofty and German point of view. The Prince, in confirming the capitulation of Sedan, added that two days after the capitulation there had occurred, 'alas! an insurrection at Paris, which had established with bloodshed the Republic in place of the Regency,' that this Republic was not 'recognized all over France,' that it was not moreover recognized 'by the Monarchical Powers,' that the King was marching on Paris 'without encountering French Forces.' The letter was addressed to 'The Marechal of the Empire Bazaine,' and finished with these enigmatical words which if not provoked were somewhat strange:—'However, your Excellency will find me ready, and authorised to make all communications which may be desired.' Of these communications, said Bazaine some were taken and some not. Unhappily, he took more than he left. The letter of Prince Frederick Charles made a greater impression on him than he avowed. It confirmed him in the idea that Paris had no longer an army to cover it; that the Government of National Defence was not recognised; and that the enemy would not refuse to treat with him. The first communication with Prince Frederick Charles occurred on September 16. Now we have the secret of the phrase which Prince Bismarck used three days later at the interview of Ferrieres with M. Jules Favre, 'I ought to warn you that Bazaine does not belong to you.' M. de Bismarck spoke in this way to M. Jules Favre, while at the same time he caused Bazaine to be informed that the Republic was not recognized. He played his own game. He enervated the defence, using everything, even a saying or a letter in the German interests. First and fatal result of an unreflecting and irregular proceeding."

M. de Mazade then gives an account of the appearance of the mysterious Regnier on the scene.

Whether Regnier was a traitor or an enthusiast M. de Mazade does not decide, but that he played Prince Bismarck's game in perplexing the unhappy Bazaine he makes pretty evident.

Next he gives an account of General Boyer's mission to England with Count Moltke's proposition for surrendering Metz and allowing the Imperial Army to leave it with the honours of war and all its materials, provided that it pronounced for the dethroned dynasty. M. de Mazade says of the Empress:—

"The Empress, it should be said, avoided everything which might add to the difficulties in which France was figthing. She did all she could. She wrote to M. de Bismarck—even to King William himself; but, at the same time, she hesitated to paralyze by a perilous intervention the efforts made for the national defence. She refused to sign these mysterious conditions which implied a mutilation of French territory. Perhaps, too, she foresaw a disastrous civil war in which she would be lost without glory or profit."

The unsuccessful issue of General Boyer's journey is well known. He arrived in London on the 22nd of October, and on the 24th Bazaine received a despatch from Prince Bismarck, announcing the failure of the mission, and that "there was no chance of arriving at a result by political negotiations." On October 27th the capitulation of Metz was signed, and an army of more than 120,000 men surrendered to the Germans. In concluding his account of this painful episode, M. de Mazade says:—

"If Bazaine did not allow himself to be engrossed by those long and culpable premeditations of treason which happily are always rare, he did not do all that he might have done. His command was careless, equivocal, uncertain. He had lost the most favourable opportunities, and he had allowed that valiant army, which only asked to fight, to decay. He had been wanting in forethought in the administration of the resources of the army and town. In his relations with his Generals he had kept a dangerous reticence. He had involved his lieutenants without their knowledge in responsibilities which they could not take count of. He had led them into a path from which had they been forewarned they would have shrunk. He had sacrificed to political calculations the simplest military duties, and thus he found himself led to that extremity where the capitulation of the 27th of October, cruel and disastrous though it was, would perhaps still have been preferable to what would have occurred had the negotiations attempted been successful since civil war might have followed them."

ROYAL ACADEMY COMMISSION.

OUR Commissioners sat after lunch. A great many witnesses were in attendance. In answer to questions as to the necessity for visiting the Royal Academy, the various replies were as follows:—

Because we came up to town on purpose. Because everyone goes. Because we couldn't return to Slowcombe-on-Sea or Snoozleton-in-the-Vale and own we hadn't been to the Academy. Because we know some of the Artists, and when we meet them we must be able to talk about *their* pictures. Because Edwin will be there. Because Emmy will be there. Because one—I mean two—can get away so easily and "sit out." Because, if you know when to go, you meet everybody you want to see. Because, if you know when to go, you don't meet anybody you want to avoid, &c. &c.

Miss Maud Flyrter, examined by Our Own Commissioner, admitted that but for one, or more, of the above reasons, going to the Academy would be a horrid bore. But then to do anything you don't want to do *is* a horrid bore.

Mrs. Matcher *and Daughters*: How long did we take "getting through it?" O, an hour and a half, I think. We saw it all. Of course the girls were with me the whole time. Yes, except once, when they went, with my permission, to Number Six room with Mr. Talboots and Mr. Wyndeor Brown.

Yes, certainly, both these gentlemen are eligible *partis*.

The Rev. Mr. Speckylum (from Doddleborough) and two Nephews: Did you carefully examine the pictures you had heard "well spoken of?" Certainly. Were you loud and firm in expatiating on the merits of pictures by well-known Artists about which you had previously read, and were you diffident in stating your own opinion on other pictures of which you had previously heard, or read, nothing at all? Certainly. [The majority of witnesses gave similar evidence.] Didn't you, as a rule, find that, had you consulted your own individual taste, you would have preferred the pictures which were by "Nobodies?" Yes—I think so. [The majority of witnesses gave similar evidence on this point also.] The witness went on to say that he pointed out to his nephews all the pictures illustrative of historical and classical subjects, specially "Andromache tied to a Rock." Being asked if he didn't mean Andromeda, he replied, rather angrily, that he was an M.A., Oxon, and had told both his nephews that it was "Andromache," and he must be right.

Captain Slybooots, in answer to our Commissioner's question, said he thought there was a very fair show of pretty gals this year at the Academy. Met some doosid nice-looking gals. Thought the country ones looked so fresh and—ar—that sort of thing, you know. (Our Commissioner didn't know, and objected to being quoted as evidence.) Didn't see any sculpturing. Didn't know there was any. Thought the Academy was all pictures. Yes, he recollected having seen some butts, and things of that sort, huddled together on a shelf somewhere, but he thought they were put there to be out of the way. Wanted to have a soda-and-B. at the refreshment-room, but didn't like the smell at the door. Thought it cookshoppy, and preferred going to the Club. Saw some of the rummiest, queerest, antediluvianest old fossils, in fronts and curls, and such bonnets! Suppose they come up to town, like Christmas, only once a year.

Miss Gusher, in answer to questions, said: Of course, I went at once to Miss Thompson's picture! O, isn't it awful! And the horses, you know!—that horse in the corner! And the men! O, it's thrilling! What else do I admire? O, that dear old lady in the cap and ruff, and the Babylonian Matrimonial Agency,—*mean* Market! O, *how* lovely! And the Sculpture Gallery in Nineveh or Pompeii, or somewhere! O, it's really quite too lovely! Yes, I should like to be painted—I mean, have my portrait taken by Millais, or Tissot, or Sandys. No, I do *not* know quite how to pronounce Alma Tadema. I'm sure he must be so nice. It may be "Allmar Taddymar," but that sounds too like Scotch: or it may be "Al-may-Tadeemay." Am I sure that Alma isn't the name of a girl? It never struck me before; but, O dear no, I don't think he *can* be a girl. O, it's all charming, delightful, and I'm sure if you only——(Here the witness was requested to stand down.)

Miss Nelly Dulcet deposed to the effect that she was engaged to Edward,—at least, as far as *they* were concerned, it was settled. Didn't mind saying that she thought the Sculpture-room a very nice place to sit in. It was so quiet. Did not think she spoke exactly the truth when, on Grandmamma and Aunt coming suddenly upon them in the Sculpture-room, she said she couldn't tell how it was that she and Edward had lost them, and how glad she was to have found them at last.

Miss Gruebirry, who was of opinion that she might perhaps be over thirty, but not much, thought everybody at the Academy very rude, and selfish. She never could get a seat. When she did, people trod on her toes, and didn't beg pardon. Then, when she was seated comfortably, people would get between her and the pictures. Thought she'd complain to the police. She nearly fainted twice, but nobody attended to her, and she didn't mind owning now, that she did lose her temper, and tread on people's toes on purpose. Thought there ought to be some rule about Bears being admitted. By "Bears," she meant rude people. Didn't know that some persons on the Stock Exchange were called "Bears," but had always heard that persons on the Stock Exchange were very rude. She went to the Academy with her friend Miss Hobbler, but *she* wasn't any sort of use to her except in finding the refreshment-room which *she* thought the best part of the Exhibition.

It being time for five o'clock tea the inquiry was adjourned.

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BALL, VISITING & HOME TOILETTES in all the New Fabrics.
MILLINERY HATS AND BONNETS.
STRAW DITTO.
NEW JET TRIMMINGS.
FRENCH FLOWERS.
BRIDAL OUTFITS.
EVERY REQUISITE FOR MOURNING.
FRESH KID GLOVES, WHITE AND COLORED from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3.
Careful and Prompt Attention paid to all Out-Station Orders.

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ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

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Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and bildiungs in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO MUNICIPALITIES, RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS & MERCHANTS.
BEST KEROSENE OIL.

Just arrived per American Barque "Edward Kedder," 11,500 cases pure and best refined KEROSENE OIL, in patent screw nozzle tins. Jenny and Beacon Brand, expressly manufactured for India, and Fire Test 120 degrees and upwards, certified by the State Inspector of the City of Boston, quality guaranteed. Tins warranted to contain full quantity of 5 gallons Oil. For Sale, apply to

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 7, Buildings Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—MR. B. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

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GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
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EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern, ...6s. 2d. per oz.
Ditto, ditto Queen's do. ....6s. 6d. ,,

FIDDLE PATTERN.

12 Table Spoons	30 ozs. at	6s. 2d.	£9	5	0
12 Dessert ditto	20 ,,	6s. 2d.	6	3	4
12 Table Forks	30 ,,	6s. 2d.	9	5	0
12 Dessert ditto	20 ,,	6s. 2d.	6	3	4
2 Gravy Spoons	10 ,,	6s. 2d.	3	1	8
1 Soup Ladle	9 ,,	6s. 2d.	2	15	6
4 Sauce ditto	10 ,,	6s. 8d.	3	6	8
4 Salt Spoons			1	2	0
12 Tea ditto	10 ,,	6s. 8d.	3	6	8
1 pair Sugar Tongs			0	15	0
			£45	4	2

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application. Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, and Co., Bombay;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

CAUTION
TO
BUYERS
AND
CONSUMERS
OF
OIL.

THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR OIL HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRANDS AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING AND PACKING INFERIOR GOODS, W WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAIST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED ON THE HIGH *Screw Tops*. NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.

The Devoe Manufacturing Company,
127, Pearl and 80 Beaver Streets,
NEW YORK.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
RAMPART ROW.

PRESENTS TO FRIENDS AT HOME.
TRINCHINOPOLY GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY,
CUTTACK SILVER JEWELLERY,
CASHMERE SILVER WORK.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY.

Gold Suites	Rs.	180, 225, 260, 300, 500
Gem ,,	,,	200, 250, 300, 350, to 600
Gold half Suites	,,	50, 55, 60, 80, 100 to 150
Gem ,, ,,	,,	75, 85, 100, 120, 150
Bracelets Chased Gold	,,	70, 80, 85, 90, 100, 125, 200
,, with Gems	,,	100, 120, 150, 200, to 1,000
Earrings, Gold	,,	18, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, to 100
Gem Rings	,,	30, 35, 50, 80, 100 to 1,000
Gold Lockets	,,	25, 30, 35, 40, 60, 80, 100 to 150
Gem ditto	,,	60, 80, 90, 100 to 500
Necklets, Flexible Bands	,,	100, 120, 150, 180, 200, 250.

HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, AND SIMLA.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.
For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

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THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

NOTICES.

A LADY (Widow of an Officer in the Bengal Medical Service and daughter of a Physician in England) residing in a healthy part of Clifton, is desirous of meeting with Indian or other CHILDREN to educate with her own. She will be assisted by a German Governess and all young Children will be educated on the "Kinder Garten Method"—The Lady has resided in India and is fully aware of the requirements of Indian and other Children. The highest references both in England and India.

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The Hon'ble J. K. BYTHELL.
WM. NIVEN, M.D., Superintendent of Matheran Hill Sanatarium, Bombay.
Dr. JOHN PINKERTON, Superintendent General of Vaccination, Bombay.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
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Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

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VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A very handsome pair of Bay Arab Horses, 7 years, 14-2 high, both good Saddle Horses, and capital Steppers in single and double Harness, fast and thoroughly broken, Rs. 1,200.

A Bay pair of Waler Mares, about 14-1 high, 8 years old, exceedingly fast in single and double Harness, both good riding Horses, one has been regularly ridden by a Lady, Rs. 1,200.

A very handsome high-caste Arab, brown colour, 7 years, 14-1, a thoroughly broken Charger, Rs. 800.

An excellent-paced Bay Arab Horse, 6 years, 14-1 high, handsome, Canters and Gallops well, up to weight, Rs. 600.

A light Iron Grey Arab Horse, 5 years, 14-2, very showy and fast in single and double Harness, Rs. 800.

A very powerful Grey Persian Horse, 6 years, 15 hands, good tempered, and a splendid Trotter, Rs. 500.

A Nutmeg Grey Arab, 5 years, 14-1 high, goes in single and double Harness, Rs. 500.

A Brown Arab Horse, 7 years, 14-2 high, a good Dogcart or Brougham Horse, Rs. 300.

A high set and very stylish dark-painted Dogcart, very light and nearly new, Rs. 400.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 4th June 1875.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM AND COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Blue Light and Rockets, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Steam Engine with boilers, complete.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
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Bundling Twine. Fire Bricks.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES, ON THE ART UNION PRINCIPLE.
UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF
THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS IN INDIA.

25,000 TICKETS AT Rs. 2 EACH.

Rs. 25,000 to be given away in Prizes, and the balance to be invested in Guaranteed Railway Shares, for the benefit of those Railway employés who belong to the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India.

101 PRIZES.

1 Prize of Rs.	8,000	4 Prizes of Rs.	100
1 ,, ,,	3,000	6 ,, ,,	75
7 ,, ,,	1,000	10 ,, ,,	50
4 ,, ,,	500	11 ,, ,,	40
4 ,, ,,	250	11 ,, ,,	30
4 ,, ,,	200	14 ,, ,,	20
4 ,, ,,	150	20 ,, ,,	10

The drawing of the above Prizes will probably take place on the 31st August. Tickets can be obtained from any of the members of the Executive Council, G. Gahagan & Co., Commission Agents, Apollo House, Apollo Street, Bombay, or the General Secretary

F. T. ATKINS,
15, South Road, Allahabad.

N. B.—Applicants are requested to write their address plainly so as to prevent mistakes.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, in variety, a new SUPPLY of their most POPULAR SILVER LEVER WATCHES .... Rs. 50
And Silver Keyless Lever Watches 90

A two years' guarantee is attached to each of the above Watches, and as they have been manufactured expressly for this climate, the greatest possible care has been given to their finish. A Gold Medal was awarded at the Broach Exhibition for the excellence of the Rs. 50 Watch, and as the Rs. 90 Watches are made on exactly the same principle with the addition of the "Keyless Mechanism" they can be as highly recommended.

Messrs. F. L. and Co. also beg to draw the attention of the public to their NEW STOCK of

LAMP CLOCKS,

standing or hanging, in fancy gilt pedestals. The soft light emitted by the Lamp attached to these Clocks, make them an indispensable article in a sick room, while their attracting appearance, combined with their utility as Clocks, make them a graceful ornament in a drawing room.

Price—Standing .... Rs. 30-0
Ditto with Alarm .... ,, 40-0
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ONE YEAR'S GUARANTEE IS ATTACHED.
[NO DISCOUNT ALLOWED.]
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OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

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THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the same.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and Shopkeepers, wishing to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of bringing their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day seen by large numbers, bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

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Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PEN.
Sold by Dealers all throughout the World

WINES, SPIRITS BEER, &c.,

FOR SALE.—VIENNA BEER just arrived per Steamer MEMFI. Apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Bombay, 30th March 1875.

WINES.

CHAMPAGNES
FROM PERINET & FILS, REIMS.

Gold Foil, Dry .... Rs. 30
White Dry Sillery .... ,, 28
Carte Blanche .... ,, 45

FROM A. COLLIN, CHALONS.

Carte Blanche .... Rs. 30
Cabinet, very superior .... ,, 36

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DIRECT FROM G. PRELLER & Co. BORDEAUX.

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Lormont .... ,, 12
Chablis & Haut Barsac .... ,, 15

ASHBURNER'S AMONTILLADO, the best and cheapest SHERRY shipped .... Rs. 24 per dozen.
L. BECHADE'S Superior & pure COGNAC ... ,, 18 per do.
BASS' BEER, bottled by CAMERON and SANDERS in splendid condition. Rs. 5-8 annas per doz.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO,
RAMPART ROW.

NOTICES.

INDIAN SCENERY,
PHOTOGRAPHED BY J. SACHE,
10 BY 8, PICTURES, EACH Rs. 1-8.
SOUNDY & Co., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER for WELL SINKING, or for CLEANING OUT OLD WELLS, for particulars apply to

A. H. BULL,
Sahebgunge, via Lickree Gully.

FRASER AND MILLER,
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, MANUFACTURERS OF GIRDERS,
BOILERS, PUMPS, &c.
Carnac Iron Works, Bombay, 20th May 1875.

NOW READY,
MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.
BY
CAPTAIN HOGG,
CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.
May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

ROWLAND AND CO.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

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J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

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SHACKLETON & Co.,
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LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, FINE, STILTON, and EDAM CHEESES, &c., &c.
Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first-rate London Houses.

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WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
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ESTABLISHED 1799.

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LONDON......1862—PRIZE MEDAL.
PARIS ....1867—ONLY SILVER MEDAL.
CORDOVA....1872—ONLY MEDAL AWARDED.
LIMA ....1872—THE SILVER MEDAL.
VIENNA.......1873—GRAND MEDAL—"PROGRESS."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.
N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c. manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON'S Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay............D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEATING'S
PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER,
As supplied to Her Majesty's Government.

THIS Powder is quite *harmless to animal life*, but unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOS, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of Insect. SPORTSMEN will find this an invaluable remedy for destroying FLEAS IN THEIR DOGS, as also *Ladies for their Pet Dogs*. This invaluable article has found so great a sale that it has tempted others to vend a so-called article in imitation; the Public are therefore cautioned to observe that the Packets of the Genuine Powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING.

SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children.

TESTIMONIAL.

"To Mr. THOMAS KEATING. "Harpenden, 7th March 1871,
"SIR,—My two little girls, respectively three and two years, showed symptoms of having worms, so I obtained some of your Worm Bon Bons, from Mr. Busby, and they effected such a thorough cure—in fact, I think, saved their lives. The elder little girl had sixteen worms come from her. I think it my duty to acquaint you with the fact. "FREDK. WILMOTT."

SOLD IN TINS, BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.
Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommended your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequiæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two adimates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond)

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

WITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA,
STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London

Agents:—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co.; Bolton & Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 12th day of June, 1875, at 3 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 26, Shamajee Hassajee Street, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1874.
II. To elect Directors.
III. To appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.
IV. To transact any other business that may be laid before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 30th instant to 12th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

No. 26, Shamajee Hassajee Street, Bombay, 25th May 1875.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E.C. —PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and CO.—MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.